H. R. FREEBORN, Gentlemen's Hosier, Glover, and Complete Outfitter,
TO ALL PARTS of the WORLD.—COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, Cross St., and 2, VICTORIA ST. (late of the Arcade.)

Vol. IV.—No. 129. MANCHESTER, Saturday, JANUARY 28th. Price One Penny.

TEA,
THIS YEAR'S GROWTH,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
AT
J. F. MART'S
Establishments,
OPPOSITE TOWN HALL, SALFORD
110, Borough Buildings, London Road;
AND
62, OLDHAM ROAD, MANCHESTER.
Congou .....2s. 2s. 4d. 2s. 6d.
Fine Pekoe-flavour, 2s. 8d.
Finest Imported, rich Pekoe-flavour, 3s. & 3s. 4d.
Choicest Gatherings—Rich full-flavoured Lapsong Souchong, 4s.

"THE PRESENT TIME."
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of NOVELTIES and ELEGANCIES, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, &c., at prices ranging from 6d. to £25
WORKBOXES, DESKS, DRESSING CASES, MUSICAL WORKCASES, MUSICAL ALBUMS, CARD CASES, BAGS, CIGAR CASES, PEARL, IVORY, and other Articles.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN TOYS.

PRIZE MEDAL ROCKING HORSES,
And INDOOR GAMES.
New Illustrated List sent post free.
JOHN OWEN,
3, OLDHAM STREET, and at 80, DEANSGATE.

DAVIES'S
DAY HOTEL, AND RESTAURANT,
2, ROOK ST., YORK ST.,
OFF MOSLEY STREET.
DINING, LUNCHEON, AND SMOKING ROOMS, CHOICE WINES, LONDON STOUT, AND BURTON ALES.

W. MILBURN'S
Agricultural Implement Depot,
7, TODD STREET, CORPORATION STREET,
MANCHESTER.
Double Furrow Ploughs, Turnip Cutters, Pulpers, Chaff Cutters, from 42s. each; Oilcake Mills, &c.

WEDDING CAKES, plain or richly ornamented, always in stock, and ready for immediate use, at ISAAC MAYER'S, the old-established Confectioner, 105, Oldham-street, Manchester. Pure Calves' Foot Jelly, prepared expressly for invalids, always on hand. Tea, Coffee, and Luncheon Rooms. Foreign and British Wines, Ale, Porter, Sandwiches, &c., 105, Oldham-street.

BRANDY.

A very general impression prevails among the people of this country that Brandy is distilled by the Merchants abroad who ship it to this country, and whose names have in the popular mind become synonymous with the words, "Cognac Brandy."
A very short explanation will show how totally without foundation this impression is. Brandy is really made by the numerous large and small proprietors of vineyards around Cognac, in the Charente Inferieure, who in the first instance make their grapes into wine, and as soon as the fermentation has ceased, set to work and distil the wine, the spirit from which is the fine Brandy of Commerce. Immediately after the distillation is completed, the Brandy is purchased in large quantities by the Cognac merchants, who shipit to the various markets for which they have orders. The farmers take their Brandy to market just as farmers here do their corn, and, as a rule, vie with each other in their endeavours to get a name for quality, and each acts on his judgment in selling, some selling at once, some preferring to hold over and sell it when old, and some doing both. A great quantity of each year's produce is purchased in this country and brought over at once, and kept in bond till such time as it is wanted for use. It is a mistake the public make to suppose that because Brandy is bottled in France, and bears this name or that, it is therefore better or older than what respectable merchants sell in England. That which comes in bottle is precisely the same quality of Brandy as that which comes in cask, and, as a rule, it is sent younger and costs more, owing to extra expenses, than what regular merchants in England put up themselves, as they keep it in bond till fully matured. We advise the public to place no confidence whatever on the mere putting up of the article in bottle in France, but to BUY VALUE and NOT NAME.
We can give the very Finest
OLD COGNAC BRANDY
at
52s. PER DOZEN,
26s. PER GALLON,
and confidently ask comparison with Case Brandy of any shipper at 60s. to 72s. per dozen.
For Cooking and Preserving purposes we can give a pure young French Brandy at
36s. PER DOZEN,
18s. PER GALLON.

James Smith & Company,
WINE MERCHANTS,
26, Market Street,
MANCHESTER.
LIVERPOOL: 11, LORD STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 28, HIGH STREET.

THE
GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS,
127A, MARKET STREET.
PARCELS AND PACKAGES FORWARDED DAILY TO ALL PARTS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND,
AND THE
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.
GOODS AND PARCELS FORWARDED PER MAIL AND OTHER STEAMERS OR SAILING VESSELS TO INDIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, UNITED STATES, CANADA, AND ALL OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CAVARGNA,
Cook and Confectioner,
PURVEYOR
To their R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, to his Majesty the King of Italy, and H.R.H. Prince Eugenio of Carignano.
A series of Bills of Fare for Wedding Breakfasts Banquets, Ball Suppers, Soirées, &c., can be had on application, or by post, to Mr. Cavargna, and estimates for any number of guests at a few hours' notice, including the hire of silver plate, china, linen, epergnes, and every requisite. All tastefully executed, à la John Bull, or on the Continental principle, with every luxury experience can suggest.
93, UPPER BROOK STREET,
AND
99 & 101, OXFORD STREET,
MANCHESTER.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
GENUINE SILENT WORKING SEWING MACHINES,
Proved by twenty years' experience,
And a Sale of over HALF A MILLION, to be the
Best Sewing Machines in the World
For FAMILY USE and General Manufacturing Purposes.
Prices from £6. 6s. Cash or Easy Terms.
Prospectus free.
Only Depot: 131, MARKET STREET
MANCHESTER.

MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES,
of Every Description,
FOR SALE OR ON HIRE,
Including all This Season's Novelties. Catalogues, post free, 2d.
THOMAS ARMSTRONG and BROTHER,
Opticians and Spectacle Manufacturers to the Royal Eye Hospital,
88, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.

ESTABLISHED 110 YEARS.
KENT'S CELEBRATED WATCHES,
70, DEANSGATE.

HYDE & SHELDRICK, { SPECIALITIES IN OVERCOATS 20s. to 40s. } 72, OLDHAM STREET, Manchester.

PRINCE'S THEATRE,
MANCHESTER.
Proprietors, the Prince's Theatre Company Limited.
THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
ENTITLED
HARLEQUIN
BLACKBIRD;
OR,
The Honey, the Money, and the Dainty Dish.
MORNING PERFORMANCES:
SATURDAY, January 28th, at Two o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, February 1st, at Two o'clock.
AND EVERY EVENING at Seven o'clock.
Prices as usual. Children Half Price to Stalls, Dress Circle, and Upper Circle.
Box Office open daily; those on which morning performances take place from 10 30 until 1; ordinary days from 11 to 2.

COOKE'S
ROYAL CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGE HOUSE,
13A, OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER,
Nearly opposite, and to the right of the Prince's Theatre.
SAUSAGE AND MASHED POTATOES
4d.
ALWAYS READY.
Served in the London style, and in half a minute from the time of ordering.
Allsopp's Mild and Bitter Ales, Combe and Co's London Stout. Wines, Cigars, Tea, Coffee, &c.

THE QUEEN'S
BUILDING AND INVESTMENT
SOCIETY.
HEAD OFFICES: 95, BRIDGE ST., MANCHESTER.
Annual Income, nearly £400,000. Amounts received at five per cent interest.
Amounts not exceeding £50 repaid upon demand.
Advances promptly made upon Freehold and Leasehold securities.
Reports, Prospectuses, &c., upon application at the Offices.

JAMES THORNTON, Jun.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
103, STOCKPORT ROAD (Opposite Shakespere-street), having recently commenced business on his own account, respectfully solicits the support of his neighbourhood. For many years connected with a leading family house in the county, of over one hundred years' standing, and **buying everything direct from the producer**, he is in a position to enter into an honourable competition with the leading houses in town.
If, therefore, the neighbouring gentry would kindly favour him with one trial, he trusts they will never have occasion to regret the encouragement thus given to a young beginner.
SPECIALITIES.
Finest Imported Marsala.....20s. per doz.
Dinner Wine, guaranteed a pure Sherry ..30s. per doz.
Irish and Scotch Whiskies.....18s. and 21s. per gal.

HETHERINGTON'S COUGH LOZENGES.
The best and safest remedy for coughs; relieves the difficulty of breathing in Asthma. To be had from most respectable chemists and confectioners, in 3d. and 6d. boxes; or, direct from he depot.—HETHERINGTON, wholesale confectioner, 16, Lower Mosley Street, Manchester.—7lb. parcels carriage paid o any part of the kingdom.

JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, viâ Belgium, a Large Consignment of FRENCH CLOTHES, in various colours. Will be sold 30 per cent below the market price, by CHAMBERS & CO., Army and Navy Clothiers, 24 and 25, Old Millgate, Manchester

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—CATHOLIC ART REPOSITORY, 94, OLDHAM STREET, three doors from Great Ancoats Street—Christmas, New Year, and Birth-day CARDS and PRESENTS. A splendid selection of Christmas Books, Paintings, Ivory, &c., Carvings. Wholesale and retail,

THE PEOPLE'S CONCERT HALL,
LOWER MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER.
LAST WEEK,
NIBLO.
THE GREAT
NIBLO.
THE WONDROUS
NIBLO.
THE PREMIER GYMNAST OF THE WORLD IS
NIBLO.
NIBLO
AT TEN O'CLOCK.
NO ALTERATION IN PRICES TO SEE
NIBLO.
REMEMBER, THE LAST WEEK,
NIBLO,
AT THE PEOPLE'S CONCERT HALL.

ROYAL POMONA GARDENS.
BAND
EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY
Admission, Sixpence each.
NEW ICE FOR SKATING EVERY MORNING.
DURING THE FROST.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
The chiefest wonder of modern times.—This incomparable medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and restores the invalid to sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe would astonish everybody, were it not that a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all who labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restraints from the secretive organs, and gentle aperient action, are the prolific sources of the wide curative range of Holloway's Pills.

DEPILATORY.
WELLS' DEPILATORY is the only *effectual* remedy for the immediate and permanent removal of superfluous hair from the face, arms, neck, &c. This preparation effects its purpose almost instantaneously, without pain or injury to the most sensitive skin. Full particulars on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. JOHN WELLS, 113, Euston-street, near Hampstead-road, London. N.B.—Hundreds of testimonials have been received from the nobility and ladies of rank who have tried this marvellous remedy.

HELL AND ITS TORMENTS, AS DESCRIBED BY EYE-WITNESSES, &c. By T. R. Price 9d. Cloth gilt 1s. 3d. A most Extraordinary Book. London: Geo. J. Stephenson. Manchester: JOHN HEYWOOD. And all Booksellers.

RUPTURES.—EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, 1862, was awarded to R. WESTBURY, Inventor and Sole Maker of the IMPERCEPTIBLE CURATIVE TRUSS, Deformity Instruments, Elastic Stockings, and other Invalid Appliances.
26, OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER.

WAR VICTIMS' FUND
OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS,
for the Relief of the
PEASANTRY and other NON-COMBATANT SUFFERERS in the districts of France and Germany ravaged by the War.

Thousands of our FELLOW-CREATURES IN NORTH-EASTERN FRANCE, MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN,
are now
STARVING FROM COLD AND HUNGER,
Being houseless, without fuel, and only half-clad.

There are now twelve unpaid agents actively engaged in the distribution of this fund in these distressed districts, and it is that their efforts may continue to be exerted that we appeal to our fellow-citizens for largely-extended support.

The Central Committee are making arrangements to extend their operations to the districts between Orleans and Paris, and the valley of the Loire, which have been four times fought over, and where the fearful extent of distress will far exceed even that which still exists round Metz, as is evident from the recent letter of the Bishop of Versailles, who says:—

"If we are not aided, thousands of unhappy people must die of hunger. Everywhere we are face to face with misery, destruction, and death. Our hands are empty, we have nothing more to give, and in France there is no one to whom we can apply."

Amount reported to the Central Committee in London, to this date, upwards of £25,000.

RECEIVED BY THE MANCHESTER COMMITTEE.

	£	d.
Amount previously advertised	1,177	12 9
Sympathizer	10	0 0
Mrs. John Windsor, second subscription of..	10	0 0
Mrs. Leaf, Blackpool	5	0 0
M. and L. T. C.	5	0 0
Joseph Simpson, Ashbourne, second subscription of	5	0 0
Agnes A. Simpson, Ashbourne	5	0 0
George Simpson, Ashbourne	5	0 0
T. Beeley, Hyde, second subscription of	3	3 0
John Harrop, Cheetham	3	0 0
Miss Leaf, Blackpool	2	10 0
David Smith, Heywood	2	0 0
W., second subscription	1	10 0
J. N.	1	1 0
G. E. Baron	1	1 0
Mrs. Copeland, Hyde	1	1 0
Isaac Shimwell, per J. H. M.	1	1 0
G. S. Wood, per J. H. M.	1	1 0
Jane Atkinson, second subscription	1	0 0
Stephen Clark	1	0 0
Walter Howarth, per J. H. M.	1	0 0
William Howe, J.P., second subscription	1	0 0
Robert Longden, second subscription	1	0 0
Sophia B. Simpson	1	0 0
J. A. Waterworth, per J. H. M.	1	0 0
C. Whitehead, Bowdon Vale	1	0 0
One who Pities	0	11 0
Miss A. Richmond, per J. H. M.	0	10 6
Henry Brook, per J. H. M.	0	10 0
J. W. Sheldon, per J. H. M.	0	10 0
John Edmunds	0	10 0
W. Newcastle Emlyn	0	10 0
Edmund Wrigley	0	5 0
A Member of a Trade Society	0	5 0
J. Edwards	0	5 0
E. Sheldon, per J. H. M.	0	5 0
J. Sykes	0	5 0
M. Sykes	0	10 0
Small sums		
	£1,253	7 3

Manchester Committee.

Charles Thompson, J.P.
John King, Alderman.
James Hodgkinson, Monton Grange, near Eccles.
Josiah Merrick, Whalley Range.
Henry Thorp, Chatham Mills, Lower Ormond Street.
Thomas B. King, Chepstow Street, Oxford Street.
Walter Morris, 68, Fountain Street.
Alfred Simpson, 49, Major Street.
John B. Edmondson, Knowsley Street, Cheetham.
George Rooke, Moorside, Sale.
Godfrey Woodhead, 28, Victoria Street.
John Mason (Carver and Co.), Mosley Street. } Secs.
JOHN HODGSON, 51, Piccadilly. } Secs.
WILLIAM BRADSHAW, Eccles New Road, } Secs.

Subscriptions will be received by the Secretaries; any of the Committee; or at the King Street Branch of the District Bank. Contributions of new clothing or goods in the piece may be sent to 51, Piccadilly.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
AT
JAMES LOWE'S
GREAT ANNUAL SALE,
15, 17, & 19, OLDHAM STREET, NEAR PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

THE SALE IS NOW TAKING PLACE.

The season of the year has again arrived, when, in accordance with our usual custom, we have to invite the attention of the public to the vast accumulation of Goods which we are in the habit of obtaining periodically from the various Home and Foreign Markets.

Our Agents have for a considerable time been actively engaged in procuring Stock from the most approved and extensive sources; and in describing the rich harvest they have gathered in, and mentioning the marvellous quotations which we are now prepared to announce, our statements may probably be deemed somewhat incredible: we would, however, ask our numerous friends and customers to allow the bonâ fide character of our former representations to protect us from the lash of sinister criticism.

There is one point to which, for various reasons, we would specially advert, namely, that we have made our Selections at the earliest possible period, and have thereby been enabled to avoid the risk of making purchases of an inferior or secondary quality.

We trust we are not prone to claim for our Establishment a position which it does not legitimately hold; but our past experience enables us to look forward to the result of the approaching Sale with very sanguine anticipations.

It has been our good fortune to secure year by year increasing accessions of public confidence; and so far are we from retrograding in our efforts, that we look forward with confidence to a still further and very marked development of success.

In concluding this introductory statement, we have much pleasure in referring to the **New and Elegant Suite of Rooms** which we have recently been enabled to appropriate to the already important department of Ladies' Underclothing and Morning Costumes; and we venture to hope that this addition will contribute very materially to the convenience of those Ladies who may visit this part of the Establishment.

Household Linen Department.

Great care and judgment have been exercised in procuring for this department a regular supply of first-class goods from the best English, Irish, Scotch, and foreign factories, comprising Horrocks's Longcloth, Crewdson's Shirtings, Findlay's Cotton Sheetings, Hunter's and other well-known makes of Linens, in every width and texture; Barnsley, Scotch, and Irish Linen Sheetings, Table Cloths and Covers, of every size and description; Napkins, D'Oyleys, Diapers, Huckabacks, Glass Cloth, Tea Cloths, Bedticks, Furniture Prints, Dimities, &c.

American Cotton Sheeting.

20 Pieces, 2 yards wide .....0s 10½d to 1s 3d per yard
25 Pieces, 2½ yards wide.....1s 2½d to 1s 9d per yard
19 Pieces, 2½ yards wide.....1s 9d to 2s 4d per yard
27 Pieces, 3 yards wide .....2s 11d to 4s 6d per yard

Twilled American Sheeting.

45 Pieces, 2 yards wide .....0s 11½d to 1s 6d per yard
30 Pieces, 2½ yards wide.....1s 3d to 1s 9d per yard
25 Pieces, 2½ yards wide.....1s 7½d to 2s 6d per yard
19 Pieces, 3 yards wide .....3s 3d to 4s 6d per yard

Barnsley Linen Sheeting.

Lot
1—2 yards wide .....2s 6d per yard
2—2½ yards wide.....2s 11d per yard
3—2½ yards wide.....3s 4d per yard
4—3 yards wide .....3s 11d to 5s 6d per yard

Longcloths and Shirtings.

50 Pieces Horrockses .....4d to 6½d per yard
66 Pieces Crewdson..... .....5d to 7½d per yard
35 Pieces Fine Longcloths.....3½d to 6d per yard
29 Pieces Shirting .....4½d to 6½d per yard
26 Pieces Washed Medium .....3½d to 7½d per yard
400 Dozen Fine Longcloth, 4s 6d per doz., worth 6s

Table Cloths and Table Linens.

A Manufacturer's Stock of LINEN TABLE CLOTHS

1¼ Yds. sqre., 1s 3d to 1s 11d | 2 Yds. by 2½.. 4s 9d to 9s
1¼ Yds. sqre., 2s 3d to 3s 6d | 2½ Yds. by 3½.. 8s 6d to 15s
2 Yds. sqre., 2s 6d to 6s 6d | 2½ Yds. by 4..10s 6d to 21s
750 Soiled Cloths, from 1s 6d to 3 Guineas, 30 per cent under the maker's price

Witney, Bath, and Bury Blankets.

130 Pairs Witney Blankets, from 5s 6d to 9s 6d; worth from 7s 11d to 12s 9d
125 Pairs Witney Blankets, from 10s to 15s; worth from 13s to 19s 6d
95 Pairs Witney Blankets, from 16s 6d to 21s; worth from 20s to 25s 6d
75 Pairs Bury or Cloth Blankets, from 10s 6d to 15s 6d; worth from 13s 9d to 19s
130 Pairs Bury or Cloth Blankets, from 15s to 21s; worth from 19s 6d to 26s 6d
60 Pairs Bury or Cloth Blankets, from 21s to 30s; worth from 26s to 37s 6d
A lot of Soiled Blankets will be sold at nearly half the original price

Household Linen Department.
Continued.

Quilts and Counterpanes.

900	Handloom Quilts	3s 11d to 7s 6d
1,000	Handloom Quilts	4s 11d to 10s 9d
1,100	Handloom Quilts	7s 6d to 15s 0d
1,200	Handloom Quilts	10s 6d to 22s 6d
1,300	Handloom Quilts	15s 0d to 35s 0d

350 Quilts and Counterpanes, slightly damaged, will be cleared out at astonishing prices

Diapers, Towels, Glass Cloths, &c.

16 Pieces Nursery Linen Diaper .. 0s 4½d per yard
25 Pieces Nursery Linen Diaper .. 0s 6d per yard
39 Pieces Nursery Linen Diaper .. 0s 7½d per yard
17 Pieces Check Glass Cloth .. 0s 4½d per yard
25 Pieces Check Glass Cloth .. 0s 6d per yard
33 Pieces Check Glass Cloth .. 0s 7d per yard
22 Pieces Plain Glass Cloth .. 0s 6d per yard
300 Dozen Honeycomb Towels .. 4s 6d per doz.
220 Dozen Diaper Towels .. 6s 6d per doz.
200 Dozen Huckaback Towels .. 7s 6d per doz.
75 Dozen Bleached Turkish Towels.. 9s 6d per doz.
115 Dozen Bleached Turkish Towels.. 12s 6d per doz.
65 Dozen Bleached Turkish Towels.. 15s 0d per doz.
300 Dozen Bordered Glass Cloths .. 4s 9d per doz.

Damask Department.

Double Width Union Damask, 1s 0½d, 1s 3½d, 1s 6d per yd
Double Width Wool Damask, 1s 5½d, 1s 7½d, 1s 11d, 2s 6d per yard

Muslin, Lace, and Leno Curtain Department.

A Scotch Manufacturer's Stock of Harness and Leno Curtains.

3,500 Sets of Nottingham Lace Curtains, from 1s 9d to 5 guineas per set. 25 per cent under the regular prices
Muslin Curtains, 6 yds long, from 1s 9d to 3s 6d per set
Muslin Curtains, 7 yds long, from 3s 11d to 7s 6d per set
Muslin Curtains, 8 yds long, from 7s 6d to 17s 6d per set
Muslin Curtains, 9 yards long, from 15s to 35s per set
Leno Curtains, 6 yards long, from 2s 6d to 4s 6d per set
Leno Curtains, 7 yards long, from 5s 9d to 8s 6d per set
Leno Curtains, 8 yds long, from 7s 11d to 17s 6d per set
Leno Curtains, 9 yds long, from 19s 0d to 60s 0d per set
Lace Curtains, 6 yds long, from 1s 9d to 3s 11d per set
Lace Curtains, 7 yards long, from 3s 6d to 9s 6d per set
Lace Curtains, 8 yards long, from 7s 9d to 50s 0d per set
Lace Curtains, 9 yds long, from 21s to 5 guineas per set
1,200 Sets Embroidered Swiss Lace Curtains from 3s 6d to 6 guineas
720 Sets Soiled Curtains (Travellers' Samples), for less than half the Maker's price.

Mantle Department.

Estate of Messrs. W. and G. Needham, Mantle Manufacturers, London.

Having been successful in obtaining a large portion of the best Goods out of the above Estate, we have great pleasure in calling special attention to the following quotations:—

Lots 1 to 10—Comprise a Varied Assortment of Children's Jackets, which are offered at a uniform price of 1s 11d each; worth from 3s 11d to 5s 11d
Lots 11 to 17—Children's Jackets, assorted sizes, in Nap, Moscow, and Witney Cloths, dogskin trimmed. 3s 11d each; worth from 5s 11d to 7s 11d
Lots 18 to 23—Children's Jackets in Beaver, President, and Deerskin Cloths, trimmed braid, satin and dog skin, 3s 11d each; worth from 7s 11d to 12s 6d

Ladies' Jackets.

Lots 24 and 25—Black and Brown, imitation Sealskin, faced satin, 3s 11d; worth 11s 9d
Lots 26 to 30—Black and Blue Pilot Cloth, bound satin, and fringed to match. 5s 11d; worth 11s 9d
Lots 31 to 39—Black, Blue, and Brown Moscow and Nap Cloths, handsomely trimmed with dogskin, satin, and braid, 6s 11d; worth 15s
Lots 40 to 49—Black and Brown Dogskin and imitation Seal, satin-faced and quilted, 7s 11d; worth 16s 9d
Lots 50 to 55—Very handsomely trimmed Beaver, and President, and Deerskin Cloths Blue, Black, and Brown, trimmed dogskin, satin, and epingle, 11s 9d; worth 21s
Lots 56 to 61—Black, Blue, and Brown Beaver, President, and Moscow Cloths, open sides and back; imitation dogskin, seal and velvet trimming, 15s 6d; worth 25s 6d
Lots 62 to 73—Comprise a very superior class of Mantles, loose and semi-fitting Shapes, trimmed with best satin, dogskin, and epingle, 19s 6d; worth 30s
Lots 74 to 80—Loose and Semi-fitting Shapes, beaver and deerskin cloths, real German make, Black, Blue, Brown, and Green colours, handsomely trimmed, 25s 6d; worth 49s
Lots 81 to 95—Comprise some of the choicest and most useful Mantles brought out this season, being made of the best French and German Cloths, and trimmed in the most fashionable Styles, 31s 6d to 45s; worth from 59s to 75s

Waterproof Cloaks.

Lots 96 to 104—Various shades and shapes in good Yorkshire Tweed, useful sizes, and well made, from 9s 11d to 19s 6d; worth from 18s 9d to 35s
Lots 105 to 110—All-wool, Scotch and Yorkshire Tweeds, in the new shades of green and blue, 21s to 27s 6d; worth from 37s 6d to 49s
In addition to the above extraordinary purchases, our own extensive and varied Stock has been carefully gone through and re-marked at a great reduction in price. The following are a few of the lots, which will bear comparison with the cheapest goods ever offered:—

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT SALE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

A. LAFOSSE, ART PHOTOGRAPHER, has the Largest Studio in England. 32, VICTORIA STREET.

THE CORPORATION RESTAURANT AND DAY HOTEL, 18, CORPORATION STREET. MRS. WHITAKER, PROPRIETRESS. MRS. WOOLLEY, MANAGERESS.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE CONTINUED.

Mantle Department:—Continued.

Children's Jackets.

Blue, Black, & Brown Pile Cloths from 2s 11d to 5s 11d
Black, Blue, and Brown Nap Cloth, Dogskin Collar and Cuffs ..... 4s 9d to 9s 6d
Brown, Black, and Blue Nap Cloth, trimmed round Cuffs and Collar ..... 5s 11d to 11s 9d
Black, Blue, and Brown German Beaver Cloths, trimmed best Dogskin ..... 7s 6d to 15s 6d

Children's Cloaks.

Light, Dark, and Medium Grey Waterproof Tweed, from ..... 3s 11d to 12s 6d
New Shades in Blue, Violet, and Green Circulars, Cloaks, and Capes..... 5s 11d to 19s 6d
Scarlet Nap, and Waterproof Tweed Circulars, with Hood and Cord and Tassels ..... 5s 11d to 21s 0d

Ladies' Jackets.

Black and Brown Beaver, single Breast, Dogskin Cuffs and Collar ..... 5s 11d; usual price 12s 6d
Black and Blue Nap Cloth, double Breast, trimmed Braid & Satin, Silk Facings..7s 11d; usual price 15s 6d
Fancy German Seals, Silk-faced and Quilted, 9s 11d; usual price 19s 6d
Black, Brown, and Blue German Beaver Cloth, Fur Back, trimmed Dogskin ..... 13s 9d, worth 21s 0d
Large Lot Nap, Beaver, and Witney Cloth, trimmed with best materials, in Dogskin, Satin, and Epingle ..... 15s 9d; worth 23s 6d
Double-breasted, Open and Closed Fronts, best French and German Cloths..19s 6d to 29s 6d; usual price from 29s 6d to 45s
The Entire Stock of French-pattern Mantles, the best and most elegant productions of the season, from 29s 6d to 59s 6d, being a reduction of 50 per cent from their real value
Three Dozen Loose Jackets, made of best German Tip'd Seal ..... 2½ guineas; worth 4½ guineas
A very Great Reduction has been made in our Silk Velvets, Ladies' and Children's in loose semi-fitting and fitting shapes, from ..... 27s 6d to 9½ guineas
Real Fur Skin Jackets in Dogskin, Astracan, and Seal, fully 30 per cent under value:—
Seals from 5 guineas to 11½ guineas
Black Dogskins, 75s and 80s
Grey Astracan, 5½ guineas and 7½ guineas

Waterproof Cloaks.

Newest Shapes and Cloths, from ..... 9s 11d to 29s 6d
Blue and Green best All-Wool Tweeds, in several new shapes, from ..... 19s 6d to 35s 0d
A small Lot, slightly soiled, best quality 12s 6d; worth 27s 6d
Reversible Rotunda, in a variety of patterns and colours, from 7s 11d
1 Parcel of Camel-hair Reversible Palum Mantles, best quality made ..... 15s each: worth 42s 0d
1 Dozen Tour-de-Lac Mantles, made of the best German Reversible Cloth ..... 15s; usual price 30s 6d
The whole of our Large Stock of New and Choice Opera Cloaks, greatly reduced, from 5s 11d to 39s 0d

Shawl Department.

Grey Fancy Queensland Square shawls 7s 11d and 9s 11d
Tartan Plaid Queensland Square .... 9s 11d and 12s 6d
Saxony Tartan Square Shawls, in all the leading Clans, very choice goods ..... 13s 9d; worth 21s
A large lot of Tartan Longs, leading Clans, from 15s to 35s
Two lots of heavy Himalayan Square Shawls, self colours, very suitable for carriage wraps, 12s 6d and 17s 6d; worth 18s 6d and 25s
The whole stock of Reversible Wools reduced 30 per cent
One lot Fancy Clan Wool Longs, the finest goods made, 39s 6d; worth 55s
One parcel Honeycomb Wool, square plain centres, with fancy borders ..... 29s 6d; worth 42s
Paisley Square and Reversible Shawls, greatly reduced from ..... 11s 9d to 60s
Paisley and French Wool Longs, reduced 30 per cent
A special lot of choice Fancy Wool Squares and Longs, fine make, suitable for invalid or Spring wear, from 5s 11d to 19s 6d

Robe, Costume, and Made-up Dress Department.

Special purchase of two Manufacturers' Stocks of Trimmed Robes and Costumes in Wool Serge, Reps, Marl Cloth, Persian Cords, Satteens, and Silk Reps.
126 Satteen Cloth Robes, in Drabs, Grey, Browns, Blues, Clarets, Greens and Violets; trimmed Satin and Braids, several colours, in a variety of styles; all one price ..... 19s 6d, worth 40s 6d
94 Costumes, all made in the leading styles and latest designs, best Satin-lane, and Rep Cloths, 25s, worth 55s
74 French Pattern Costumes the choicest and best productions of the Season, in Silk Rep, finest quality of Satteen Cloth, and All-wool Reps, from 39s 6d to 95s, worth from 3 to 10 guineas
A lot of Fancy and Marl Robes, trimmed silk, slightly soiled..... 12s 6d to 31s 6d, usual price 21s to 50s

Robe, Costume, and Made-up Dress Department.

Continued.

A special lot of Aberdeen Wincey Robes, in a variety of colours; very useful Dresses, bodice length, and trimming complete..... 19s 6d, worth 39s 6d
Several very handsome stylish Velveteen Costumes, satin trimmed, with or without Fancy Skirts, from 29s 6d to 59s 6d, worth from 55s to £5
A lot of 25 best All-wool Tartan Suits, finest quality, Scotch made ..... 21s, worth 50s
The whole of our Stock of Black Silk Robes and Costumes, reduced 35 per cent

Millinery and Straw Hat Department.

The entire stock of First-class Millinery and trimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats, comprising the newest and most costly productions for the present season, will be offered at the following extraordinary prices:—
80 Millinery and trimmed Gipsy Straw Bonnets, all one price ..... 8s 11d, usual price 16s 6d to 21s
120 Very Rich Millinery Bonnets, every shade and colour, all one price, 10s 9d and 12s 9d, usual price 21s to 30s
A few very choice Millinery Bonnets, from 14s 6d to 21s, usual price from 30s to 3 guineas
50 Mourning Bonnets, from 3s 11d to 6s 11d, usual price from 8s 11d to 16s 6d

Immense Purchase of Hats.

5,000 Straw Hats, black and white, grey, brown and black, all the newest and most fashionable shapes for the present season, the stocks of several large London manufacturers, all at 1s, 1s 6d, and 2s each, worth from 4s 6d to 12s each
1,500 Silk Beaver Hats for Ladies and Children, best quality, grey, brown and black; all one price, 2s 11d each, usual price from 10s 6d to 16s 6d each. Extraordinary value
1,200 Ladies' and Girls' Felt Hats, black, brown, grey and white, new shapes, and quite perfect, all at 2s 11d each, usual price from 5s 6d to 9s 6d each
750 Boys' Felt Hats, various shapes and colours, all at 1s and 1s 6d each; usual price 4s to 6s 6d each

Stay Department.

1,200 Pairs of Stays, grey, drab, brown, white, and black, all at 1s 11½d per pair, worth 4s 6d per pair
800 Pairs Corsets, scarlet, drab, brown, and white, all at 3s 11d per pair worth from 5s 11d to 8s 6d per pair
250 Pairs French Embroidered Corsets, all at 6s 11d per pair; usual price from 10s 6d to 14s 6d per pair
650 Ladies' Dress Improvers, various shapes and colours; all at 1s 6½d each, usual price from 2s 6d to 4s 6d each

Fur Department.

The whole of our large and valuable stock of Furs are re-marked, and will be offered in the following lots at an enormous reduction in price.
150 Grebe Collars all one price, 2s 11½d each
30 Real Sable Muffs, all one price, 15s 11d each; usual price, 29s 6d.
90 Real Sable Collars, all one price, 14s 9d; usual price, 21s to 27s 6d each
60 Large Fine Sable Muffs, all at 39s 6d; usual price from 55s to 70s
40 Beautiful Dark Sable Muffs, from 50s to 80s; usual price from 4 to 8 guineas
85 Real Sable Collars, 16s 6d, 18s 6d, 21s. and upwards; 40 per cent under regular prices
50 Large Sable Collars, 35s 6d, 42s, 50s each; usual prices 50s, 3 guineas, 75s each
120 Chinchilla Muffs, very fine, 10s 9d, 12s 9d, 14s 6d each, usual price, 18s 9d 25s 6d, 29s 6d each
75 Chinchilla Collars, 7s 11d, 9s 11d, 12s 9d each, usual price 12s 9d, 18s 6d, 25s 6d each
45 Real Ermine Muffs, 10s 9d, 12s 9d, usual price 18s 9d and 21s.
60 Real Ermine Collars, all one price, 3s 11d each, usual price 8s 9d
Fancy Muffs in Lynx, Badger, Fox, &c., reduced to half-price
A few Fur Carriage Rugs and Foot Muffs to be sold very cheap

Ladies' Underclothing Department.

450 Ladies' Long Cloth Tucked Skirts; sale price, 1s 11d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 4s 11d, to 6s 11d; usual price, 2s 4d, 3s 3d, 3s 9d, 4s 11d, 6s 6d, to 7s 11d
650 Ladies' Tucked Skirts, trimmed needlework insertion; sale price, 2s 11½d. 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 6s 11d, 8s 6d, to 50s; usual price, 3s 6d, 4s 3d, 5s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, to 47s 6d
530 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Skirts, trimmed needlework and frilling. Sale price, 4s 11d, 5s 11d, 7s 11d, 9s 11d, to 16s 6d usual price, 6s, 7s 6d, 9s 6d, 11s 6d, to 19s 6d
Ladies' Plain Flannel Petticoats, sale price, 4s 3d to 8s 6d, usual price 4s 9d to 10s 6d
Ladies' Richly-embroidered Flannel Petticoats in Scarlet and White, sale price, 8s 11d to 26s 6d, usual price, 11s 6d to 29s 6d
750 Pairs Ladies' Long Cloth Tucked Drawers, sale price, 1s 1½d, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d, 1s 11½d, 2s 3d, to 3s 6d, usual price, 1s 4½d, 1s 9d, 2s 2d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, to 3s 11d

Ladies' Underclothing Department.

Continued.

630 Pairs Ladies' Long Cloth Tucked Drawers, trimmed Scotch needlework, sale price, 1s 4½d, 1s 9½d 2s 1½d, 2s 9½d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 3d, 5s 6d, to 11s 6d, usual price, 1s 6d, 2s 2d, 2s 6d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 4s 11d; 6s 6d, to 12s 9d
320 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Tucked Drawers, trimmed rich Madeira Embroidery, sale price, 5s 6d to 11s 9d, usual price, 6s 6d to 12s 9d
450 Ladies' Plain Long Cloth Chemises, sale price, 1s 3½d, 1s 10½d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 9d, 2s 11d. 3s 3d, 3s 6d, to 4s 6d, usual price, 1s 6d, 2s 2d, 2s 9d, 3s 3d, 3s 6d, 3s 9d, 3s 11d to 4s 11d
650 Ladies' Long Cloth Trimmed Chemises, sale price, 1s 11½d, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 11½d, 4s 11d, 5s 3d, 5s 9d, usual price, 2s 4d, 2s 6d, 2s 11d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 5s 11d, 6s 11d
430 Ladies' Long Cloth Chemises, tucked and fancy fronts, sale price, 2s 6d to 12s 6d, usual price, 2s 11d to 14s 6d
250 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Chemises, trimmed rich Madeira Embroidery, 6s 3d to 15s 6d, usual price, 7s 6d to 18s 6d
850 Ladies' Plain Long Cloth Night Dresses, sale price, 2s 11½d, 3s 11d, 4s 11d, 5s 6d, 5s 11d, usual price, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 6s 6d, 6s 11d
730 Ladies' Long Cloth Trimmed Night Dresses, sale price, 3s 3d, 3s 6½d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d to 21s, usual price, 3s 9d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d, 5s 11d, to 24s 6d
150 Ladies' Fine Long Cloth Night Dresses, trimmed rich Madeira Embroidery, sale price, 7s 11d to 37s 6d, usual price 9s 6d to 2 guineas
120 Dozen Ladies' Muslin Night Caps, sale prices, 4½d to 7s 11d each
350 Ladies' Petticoat Bodices, sale price, 1s 3½d, 1s 6½d, 2s 1½d, 2s 6d, usual price, 1s 6d 1s 11½d, 2s 9d 2s 11d
250 Ladies' Trimmed Petticoat Bodices, sale price, 1s 11½d to 5s 11d, usual price. 2s 6d to 6s 11d
250 Ladies' Trimmed Camisoles, sale price, 2s 6d to 21s, usual price, 2s 11d to 24s 6d
Special attention is solicited to our stock of Ladies' Underclothing and Baby Linen, the work being of a superior finish and of the best Long Cloths manufactured

Baby Linen and Children's Outfitting.

320 Infants' Robes, Trimmed Scotch Needlework; sale price, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, to 7s 6d
130 Infants' Richly Trimmed Robes; sale price, 10s 6d to 5 Guineas
250 Infants' Haircord and Brilliante Monthly Gowns; sale price, 2s 11½d to 6s 11d
140 Infants' Long-cloth Nightgowns; sale price, 1s 11½d to 3s 11d
120 Infants' Flannel Barrows; sale price, 1s 11½d to 14s 6d
230 Infants' Embroidered Head Flannels; sale price, 1s 11½d to 12s 6d
20 Dozen Infants' Needlework Bodices; sale price, 9½d to 5s 11d each
130 Infants' Madeira Work Bodices: sale price, 5s 11d to 12s 6d
250 Infants' White Frocks, Trimmed Needlework; sale price 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, to 50s

Baby Linen and Children's Outfitting.

250 Children's French Merino Frocks, sale price 2s 9d to 6s 11d
130 Children's French Merino Frocks, Braided, sale price 3s 3d to 21s
The Whole of the Valuable Stock of Infants' and Children's Hats, Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Suits, and Costumes, will be Re-marked at Greatly Reduced Prices during the sale

Fancy Made-up Department.

130 Ladies' French Merino Garibaldis, in all the leading colours, sale price 4s 3d to 7s 11d
120 Ladies' French Merino Garibaldis, richly braided, sale price 9s 6d to 13s 6d
80 Ladies' Plain and Fancy Flannel Garibaldis, sale price 4s 3d to 5s 9d
130 Ladies' Morning Wrappers, sale price 5s 11d to 21s
130 Ladies' Plain and Fancy Flannel Dressing-Gowns, in all the Newest Styles, sale price 14s 6d to 70s
250 Ladies' White Muslin Garibaldis, sale price 1s 3½d to 35s
Ladies' Black Lace Bodices, Zouaves, Tulle and Lace Berthas, Low Muslin Bodices, Honiton, Valenciennes, Maltese, Point, Duchesse, and every description of Lace Chemisettes, at considerably reduced prices.

British and Foreign Lace Department.

130 Real Honiton Lace Sets, new shape. Sale price 11s 6d, usual price 16s 6d
150 Real Honiton Lace Sets, new shape. Sale price 13s 6d to 50s, usual price 18s 6d to 63s
250 Pairs of Real Maltese Lace Sleeves, new shape. Sale price 3s 6d to 25s, usual price 4s 11d to 30s
150 Pairs of Imitation Point, Duchesse, and Maltese Lace Sleeves, new shape. Sale price 1s 11½d, usual price 3s 11d.
250 Imitation Brussels Lace Handkerchiefs. Sale price 1s 3½d to 5s 11d

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT SALE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

G. R. ALLINSON, General Manchester Warehouse) Families supplied. Any length cut from the Piece at Wholesale Prices (54 and 54a, HIGH STREET, and 13, CHURCH STREET

[LANCASHIRE WORTHIES.]

WILLIAM ROSCOE.

AFTER Roscoe had worked his way to distinction, a friendly professional genealogist of eminence endeavoured to trace a pedigree for him, but without the slightest success. The zeal, industry, and best wishes of "Garter Principal King at Arms" himself could discover nothing to embellish the modest truth that "the family of Mr. Roscoe, for a considerable period before his birth, had been settled in the central part of Lancashire, where they lived in humble circumstances." His father kept a tavern—"the Bowling Green"—at Mount Pleasant, at that time on the outskirts of the Liverpool which, when William Roscoe was born there in the March of 1753, did not contain 20,000 inhabitants. "The Bowling Green" was a favourite resort of the townspeople, and Roscoe's father added to the profits of his tavern by cultivating a large market-garden. So lowly were the origin and earliest associations of the historian of Lorenzo, the magnificent Medici. The elder Roscoe was a man of great bodily strength, given to field-sports and athletics; it seems to have been from his mother, "a woman of superior mind and strong affections," that William inherited his refinement and ardour of intelligence.

From a dame's school, he was sent, at the age of six, to a day-school in Liverpool, where he learned the little that was taught. The boy was fond of books, however, and one of his teachers had a small library of the best English authors of the period, which he eagerly devoured. His mother, too, did her best to cultivate his taste for reading, and to make him a good little boy. In an autobiographical fragment, Roscoe has recorded, among his own early peculiarities, "a decided aversion to compulsion and restraint." "According to my best recollection," he adds, "I was at this period of my life of a wild, rambling, and unsocial disposition, passing many of my hours in strolling along the shore of the river Mersey, or in fishing, or in taking long walks alone." At twelve he left school with a tolerable knowledge of the three R's, and this was all his schooling. Fortunately, he was not allowed, or asked, to have anything to do with the paternal hostelry. "Having quitted school," he says, "and committed my English Grammar to the flames, I now began to assist my father in his agricultural concerns, particularly in his business of cultivating potatoes for sale, of which he every year grew several acres, and which he sold, when produced early in the season, at very advanced prices. His mode of cultivation was entirely by the spade, and when raised early, they were considered in that part of Lancashire as a favourite esculent. When they had attained their proper growth, we were accustomed to carry them to the market on our heads, in large baskets, for sale, when I was generally entrusted with the disposal of them, and soon became a very useful assistant to my father. In this, and other laborious occupations, particularly in the care of a garden, in which I took great pleasure, I passed several years of my life, devoting my hours of relaxation to reading my books. This mode of life gave health and vigour to my body, and amusement and instruction to my mind; and to this day I well remember the delicious sleep which succeeded my labours, from which I was again called at an early hour. If I were now asked whom I consider to be the happiest of the human race, I should answer those who cultivate the earth by their own hands." Before this time, the happy boy, too, had become "a tolerable joiner," and made himself "a book-case with folding doors, which served me for many years, and which I filled with several volumes of Shakespere, a great part of whose historical plays I committed to memory; to these were added the *Spectator*, and other valuable works, which I perused with great pleasure." Near, however, his father's "property," as with a touch of that pomposity which characterized him throughout life, he calls the market garden, there was a large manufactory of British china-ware which gave occupation to "artistic talent." Among the people so employed in it was a "painter," one Hugh Mulligan, who was also a copper-plate engraver; and in his society Roscoe learned to take an interest in pictures and engravings. In Roscoe's case, the seeds of literature and art were early scattered on a kindly, if uncultivated, soil, which contained in itself considerable fertilizing powers, and did very well without artificial manure.

Several years of boyish life had thus passed happily and profitably, when it was decided that Roscoe should make choice of a profession. The reading boy thought that it would be very pleasant to be a bookseller, and he was accordingly placed in the shop of a respectable Liverpool bibliopole. A month, a little month, of trade-experience sufficed to cure him of his fancy for the "trade," and at 16 he was articled to an attorney. He worked hard at what was to him always an uncongenial profession, and was the more "diligent in business," because, from some unexplained circumstances, a father and a sister were to be dependent on the fruits of his exertions. Leisure he had, however, or made, for reading and writing other print and manuscript than law-books and law-papers. Even in the Liverpool of those days there were clever and cultivated young men, with whom the studious and poetic lawyer's clerk could congenially associate. One of them directed his attention to Italian literature, which harmonized completely with the rather stately mind which nature had implanted in the son of the Liverpool tavern-keeper, and during those early Italian studies the notion of one day writing a biography of Lorenzo de Medici already dawned on him. Before he completed his term of clerkship, he became one of the founders of a Society for the Encouragement of Art, in Liverpool, and, still greater achievment, he published a volume of poems, which, as Art was among their themes, he sent to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and they were praised by the great and kindly painter. Love was the only thing wanting to complete the circle of the young Roscoe's thoughts and feelings, and that, too, came, when he was three or four and twenty. The favoured maiden was a Miss Jane Griffies, the daughter of a "respectable tradesman of Liverpool," and every way fitted for her future husband. Specimens of their correspondence are printed in Roscoe's biography, and if they raise an occasional smile, it is not of the kind which plays even about the lips of a judge when love-letters are read in court during an action for breach. For a time marriage was not to be thought of, except as in the distance. The amiable William was a full-fledged attorney some time time before he could support a wife, and even the thought that he had been able "so far to screen a helpless parent and a deserving sister from the hardships of an unfeeling world," did not always reconcile him to the continuance of a celibate existence. In moments of despondency he fears the very worst, and breaking into rhyme, attempts to counterfeit submission to the decrees of Providence, when

> Some happier youth
> (Oh, may he equal me in truth!)
> Born under favouring stars, shall gain
> That heart thy Roscoe loved in vain.

Before long, however, these gloomy forebodings were dissipated. Roscoe prospered in the business which he disliked. In 1781 he married his "dearest Jane," and it proved a happy, a long, and a fruitful union.

Roscoe's first appearance as a public man was made with his pen, and in opposition to the slave trade. It was in the years immediately preceding the first French Revolution that Clarkson and his friends banded themselves together for organized action against the slave trade, and great was their delight when Roscoe began in prose and verse to issue protests against it from the very town which profited most by the ugly traffic. He became known to a still wider circle when, after the breaking out of the French Revolution, he became the Liverpool laureate of the new European movement, writing the song "O'er the Vine-covered Hills and Gay Regions of France" (which was a favourite of Robert Burns), venturing to assail the great Mr. Burke himself, taking the lead in local opposition to the anti-Gallican and repressive policy of the government, and in every way approving himself a staunch and fearless friend of "civil and religious liberty all over the world." The Roscoe of those days must have been a well-occupied man, conducting a considerable business, pamphleteering and poetizing, active in local as in general politics, writing the life of Lorenzo de Medici, for which a friend at Florence helped him with material, and working

energetically withal to carry out a scheme for the reclamation of Chat Moss—a project to which he may in some degree have been stimulated by his early experience in his father's market-gardens and potato-fields. The biography of Lorenzo was published in 1795, and was at once successful. Most cultivated people in those days took a considerable interest in Italian art, literature, and history. Old Horace Walpole, king of the English dilletantism of the day, and verging towards his latter end, bestowed his warm approval—and praise from my Lord of Orford was at that time praise indeed. The Life of Lorenzo went rapidly through several editions, and was translated into Italian and German. As the eighteenth century drew to its close, Mr. William Roscoe, of Liverpool, attorney-at-law, found himself quite a celebrated man, the friend and correspondent of Lords Lansdowne and Holland, as of good Dr. Aikin and the awful Dr. Parr.

Attorneyism had naturally been always distasteful to Roscoe, and having, after twenty years of it, secured independence, he quitted it in 1796 for ever. Not long afterwards he bought a little estate, Allerton Hall, near Liverpool, and withdrew from business to combine, as he thought, the cultivation of literature and art with agriculture and gardening. Three years later, in an unlucky hour, he fancied himself bound by the claims of friendship to exchange his retired leisure for the hazardous business of banking. The friend to whose researches at Florence Roscoe owed much of the original material worked up in his Life of Lorenzo was one of the chief partners in a Liverpool private banking house, the affairs of which became embarrassed at the close of the century. His friend had died, and on the extrication of the firm from its embarrassments depended the future of his friend's family. The partners asked for, and received Roscoe's confidential assistance, and he rescued them from immediate danger. It was then proposed that he should become an active partner in the bank, and from a feeling of regard for his friend's family he assented, and became Mr. Roscoe, the celebrated banker. When a busy banker, just as when a busy attorney, he stole moments for literature, and in 1805 appeared his life of Lorenzo's son, Leo X., Luther's Pope—a work which was also very successful, though not so much so as its predecessor. In the following year, the Liberals of Liverpool invited him to stand for the borough, and he was returned by a large majority, doubtless due as much to the general respect in which he was held as to sympathy with his political views, or his steady hostility to the slave trade. During his short parliamentary career, he had the satisfaction of lifting up his voice in the House of Commons, as member for Liverpool, against the traffic on which the prosperity of his constituents was supposed to rest, and of thus helping to procure at last the passing of the Act which for ever abolished the slave trade. His support, however, of this measure and of the "Catholic claims" enabled his political opponents to get up a formidable opposition to him in the borough. When he made a public entry into Liverpool after the dissolution of parliament in 1807, they organized a riot, in which the principal part was played by "strong parties of seamen, chiefly consisting of the crews of vessels lately engaged in the African trade, armed with bludgeons and other weapons." The refined Roscoe shrank from such a contest, and declined to become a candidate again.

The next nine years of Roscoe's life passed happily and busily. No great literary work occupied him, but his leisure was devoted to political correspondence, to bibliography and botany, to increasing his library, to collecting pictures and engravings, to promoting schemes for the cultivation of literature and art in Liverpool, and to experiments for the reclamation of Chat Moss, the last an enterprize which led to a friendship with Coke of Holkham. Possibly, however, the expenditure of money in this particular object was one of those investments of "considerable sums of money on landed and mining property" which involved Roscoe's Bank in difficulties, when, after the peace of 1815, a great demand for capital was created by "the opening of the American trade," and cash became extremely scarce. In the January of 1810, Roscoe and his partners suspended payment. On an examination of its affairs, the house seemed to be solvent, at least on paper, and a majority of the creditors assented to Roscoe's proposal that he should continue to manage the business, and that six years should be allowed him in which to discharge its liabilities, principal and interest. One of his first steps was to apply his private property in liquidation of the debts of the bank. He sold the library and artistic collections which he had been nearly half a century in bringing together. Characteristically, he took great pains in compiling the sale catalogue, which was an elaborate bibliographical and critical performance. But the blow of parting with his beloved books was softened by the delicate liberality of his friends. They purchased all the portion of his library which had been collected for his two chief literary undertakings, and which might be afterwards useful to him when correcting, revising, or further illustrating his biographies of Lorenzo and of Leo de Medici. These volumes, reserving to him their use and removal from the institution during his life time, they presented as a separate collection to the Liverpool Athenæum, which twenty years before he had aided energetically in founding. At this very time, too, while struggling to retrieve the affairs of the bank, he co-operated with his friend Dr. Traill (afterwards editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*) in the establishment of the well-known Royal Institution of Liverpool, of the committee of which he became chairman, and the opening of which he inaugurated by a lecture on the origin and vicissitudes of literature, science, and art. He began, too, a series of publications on penal jurisprudence and prison discipline, in which he advocated the reformatory as opposed to the vindictive principle in the treatment of criminal offenders, quite in the spirit of the efforts of Mackintosh and Romilly. At last, in 1820, it became painfully evident that the debts of the bank could not be paid off, and that there was nothing for it but the Bankruptcy Court. A small minority of ill-conditioned creditors contriving to delay the grant of a certificate, which the great majority assented to, in order to save himself from arrest, Roscoe retired for a little to the seclusion of his farm on Chat Moss, respecting which, and the whole enterprise of attempted reclamation, one cannot help wishing that more were known. When the certificate was issued, Roscoe finally retired from business. Many offers of literary employment had been made him, and he saw a reasonable prospect of supporting himself by his pen. Some kind friends easily raised the sum of £2,500 for his benefit and that of his family; nor is there any symptom that his later years were clouded by poverty.

It must have been about the time when Roscoe returned from Chat Moss to Liverpool, freed from the fear of arrest, that he was seen by Washington Irving, and made the theme of the graceful and feeling paper, "Roscoe," which appeared in the earliest numbers of *The Sketch Book*. It was in the Liverpool Athenæum that the attention of the then young American enthusiast was attracted "to a person just entering the room. He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been commanding; but it was a little bowed by time; perhaps by care. He had a noble Roman style of countenance; a head that would have pleased a painter; and though some slight furrows on his brow showed that wasting thought had been busy there, yet his eye still beamed with the fire of a poetic soul. There was something in his whole appearance that indicated a being of a different order from the bustling race around him. I enquired his name, and was informed that it was Roscoe. I drew back with an involuntary feeling of veneration. This, then, was an author of celebrity; this was one of those men whose voices have gone forth to the ends of the earth; with whose minds I have communed, even in the solitudes of America."

The chief, or the most conspicuous of Roscoe's literary labours was his edition of the works of Pope, with a life prefixed, an edition which is only now in course of being superseded, or surpassed, by the appearance of the first instalment of Mr. Elwin's. His declining years flowed on in industrious serenity, and when he died of paralysis, in 1831, he left behind him many friends and not a single foe. Time may have dimmed the lustre of Roscoe's literary works, but its flight ought to increase rather than diminish, at least in the estimation of Liverpool or Lancashire men, the force of the eulogium passed on him so many years ago by his young American admirer, Washington Irving:—"Born in a place apparently ungenial to the growth of literary talent; in the very market-place of trade; without fortune, family connection, or patronage; self-prompted, self-sustained, and almost self-taught, he conquered every obstacle, achieved his way to eminence, and having become one of the ornaments of the nation, turned the whole force of his talents to advance and influence and embellish his native town."

ADVICE

To theatrical managers who intend to produce one of Mr. Robertson's Comedies—First catch your Hare.

BRITISH MUSEUM

AN ARMENIAN CHURCH IN MANCHESTER.

WE have always had a certain curiosity, as the chapter came yearly round, and closed with the well-remembered verse—a kind of desire that we could have had a little more information about those Bounding Brothers from Assyria, Messrs. Adrammelech and Sharezer, who "escaped into the land of Armenia," after displaying such unfilial conduct towards their papa; whether they remained there, or merely "did" Mount Ararat and the usual show places, and afterwards, when the storm had blown over, cultivated amicable relations with their brother Esarhaddon, published their travels, with a photograph of what was left of the Ark by way of frontispiece, and lived happily ever afterwards.

The tide seems now to have changed, and the people have begun to escape *out* of the land of Armenia; and though it must be a troublesome journey from the Caucasus to Chorlton-upon-Medlock, or, what is much the same thing, from Armenia to Ardwick, yet there is no doubt there are people living who have managed it. Indeed, we can avouch having seen and spoken to such, members of the pure Caucasian race as they must be, within this, our own city, and since the beginning of this year of grace, 1871.

We have often seen from the window of the railway carriage, somewhere near Bury Lane Station, a broad cindered path leading from the railway line, passing thence over the quagmire to climes unknown, or known by report only—Chowbent probably, or Chequerbent, or the village distinguished by retaining in its name, when correctly spoken Leigh, the only guttural now left in the English language. Just such a road, melancholy and dismal of aspect, though in breadth more ambitious, was, till very lately, Clarence Street. Not the street of that ilk which leads from Albert Square to that straggling Market-cross-looking space which lies at the junction or the division (for we never know which to call it) of Booth Street and Tib Lane, but one bordered by dank, rushy fields, possessing every characteristic of a street except houses, which led as a continuation of the sombre-looking Upper Brook Street to or towards Victoria Park. Clarence Street seems to have wakened up of late, got itself paved and flagged, and was at once adopted by that ingenious compound of the rocking-horse and the treadmill—the bicycle—as it own particular tan-gallop. Houses, too, are springing up, and we have watched with some interest the steady growth of a building which seemed at one time to say church, at other times to whisper chapel, until we began to think that the intending congregation had perhaps not settled upon their creed, and the place was being built to suit any eventuality in that respect. When it appeared to be reaching maturity, we ventured to inquire its destination. "An Armenian church," was the reply. In our innocence we didn't know there were any Armenians in Manchester, or at all events enough to make it worth their while to have a church of their own, even if we hadn't had some hazy notion about their generally wearing the fez, living on cigarettes, and worshipping the sun—when they had a chance. We have, however, fortunately been enlightened on the subject, and by way of gratitude, and in obedience to the poetical injunction, we will candidly impart what we have learned.

The church we are speaking of, the material building, that is, stands on the left of the road as you go from town. It is, just a little bit, of the Noah's Ark shape, the house that is, without the boat part; it is faced with light Yorkshire stone, has a high pitched roof, and is entered by a porch of admirable design, at the end facing the street. A substantial dwelling-house adjoins it, standing further back, so as not to interfere with the light which is admitted into the body of the church by a row of clear glass windows along each side, and a circular window above the porch. We have been unable to learn the architect's name, so we can only describe the building in our own untechnical way.

Having noticed the name of the Armenian Church in the return list of the Hospital Sunday collections, we concluded that the church was open for Divine service. So a recent Sunday morning saw us in front of the church, intent to be present at the service. Observing that the ground in front of the porch was untrodden by any recent foot, we were about to pass on, but thinking better of it, we ascended the steps, tried the door-handle successfully, and having opened the door, we found ourselves in a little inner vestibule, with a door on each side, by one of which we entered. There was a broad aisle or avenue along the middle, on each side of which were benches or open pews, with red-cushioned seats, placed, for they were moveable, facing the East or chancel end. The whole floor was covered with a bright tapestry carpet, the prevailing colour of which was scarlet, and a bright green-bordered carpet lay along the avenue to the screen, a light wooden partition, about breast-high, of open arcade and panel work. In this two wide gates opened to the breadth of the avenue, but they were, as a rule, kept closed. Just inside this was a broad space, and opposite the left end of it was a doorway which led to what appeared to be the vestry, but was really the front parlour of the adjoining house. Beyond this was a platform, raised about a yard from the floor, with steps at each end; the wall behind it was semicircular or apse-like, and the altar stood in the centre of this platform, with room to pass by each end and behind it. In the centre of the mensa or table of the altar, stood one candle lighted, in a glass candlestick, and on a reredos, formed of four successive ledges or steps rising from the back of the table, were four or five other candles unlighted, vases of (apparently) artificial flowers under glass-shades, and a cross (not a crucifix), with ray-points from the angles, standing on a plain pedestal on the top ledge. The cross appeared to be made of various coloured marbles, and stood about a foot high. In front of the platform, on the floor, stood two huge candlesticks, with a candle of about two inches in diameter in each; and near the extreme right and left ends of the screen, inside it, were book-stands, of the shape of an ordinary music-stand, but having the shelf larger and more level. On these were several books of different sizes, and at one of the stands was a gentleman in plain morning dress, chanting or intoning from one of the books in a strange, weird, and altogether Eastern and Asiatic manner. At the other there occasionally stood a little elderly man, wearing a dark brown long robe. This was the priest of the church, the Rev. Mr. Der-Nesses, the occupant of the adjoining parsonage. He also chanted, either by himself, or as if taking up the strain from the other, or chiming in along with him, now at his own desk, now going to the other's and looking over his book, or walking about and taking up the chant anyhow. Anyhow, that is, except, in our humble and uninstructed judgment, musically or melodiously in the faintest degree. We don't wish to bear harshly upon any one, least of all such earnest and religious people as we doubt not these gentlemen are; but if the reader remembers Mr. Troutbeck's style of chanting, or knows the richness of Canon Wilding's intoning—well, this is the exact opposite.

At first we and another were about all the congregation, but the chanters, with their backs to us, went on chanting and never minding, and more people arrived, chiefly via the private door from the house, bowing, on entering, to the altar, and crossing themselves in the western mode. First, a lady and her little boy, then a few gentlemen with the well-known Eastern physiognomy, and here and there one who might readily pass for a Britisher. A gentleman of Teutonic type, with his wife, "then another bee," as the story goes, and so on till many of the pews were occupied.

Presently a long ladder, which stood against the wall, as if it had been left there by the workmen, was put into requisition; the priest had thrown over him a large mantle of white silk, embroidered with flowers in bright-coloured silks and gold and silver thread, and so adorned he mounted the ladder. The ribs of the vaulted roof come part way down the side walls, and end each in a stone boss, on the front of which is placed a Greek cross of white marble, with arms about an inch long. He anointed each of these crosses in turn, giving them first a dab with a piece of cloth which he took from a basin of water held by an attendant, then with what appeared to be wine, from another basin; then he wiped both off with a white cloth; and, last, he dipped his right thumb into a small silver chalice which he held himself, which seemed to contain honey, and smeared some over the cross, the horizontal arm first, and then the stem, repeating all the while, in a loud cadence, a prayer or form of words, which sounded the same in every case. This over, he stood at the west end of the avenue and recited what appeared to be forms of prayer; then he went to the other end of it, and then to each side of the church, repeating the same formulas. This seems uncommonly like the consecration of the church, thought we; subsequent enquiry showed this to be the case, and we had, by pure accident, come to the first Sunday service held in this church, it having been first used for religious service the evening before. After this came some kind of

ceremony which looked like putting an embroidered surplice and stole into a font, but which consecrated the other we couldn't make out. Next came the mass, previous to the celebration of which, the altar was secluded by a large crimson curtain being drawn across the chancel, the two large candles were lit, and the solemn mysteries were proceeded with in secret. In a short time the curtain was drawn back, and the altar glittered with lights. The priest was vested in a white silk robe reaching to his feet, and having a wide embroidered collar nearly a yard in circumference. He also assumed a large velvet crown, like the crown of an emperor in shape, barred with gilt and surmounted with a square silver cross.

Although the priest took the principal part of the service, he was not the only one. He had two attendants with him at the altar, one of whom wore a plum-coloured silk velvet gown, and the other a scarlet one, trimmed with dark-coloured velvet on the shoulders, front, and cuffs. But there were three or four others, also, with these robes, which are open only at the neck and breast, and reach nearly to the ancles. It seemed to be the custom for any one who liked to go into the vestry, come out clothed in scarlet, and go and have a turn at the book-stands for a quarter of an hour, and then come back again. But with all this seemingly free-and-easy way of doing the service, there was a genuine and serious manifestation of piety and sincere devotion. The various portions of the service, or various services, we might say, all we believe, in the Armenian tongue, were evidently well-known to all the worshippers present, some of whom joined in them, and others repeated their private devotions. Many parts seemed exclusively symbolical, and the priest, rarely using a book, went through the long service without ever being at fault. The service not being over at 1-30, we quietly withdrew. It lasted, we have since heard, until nearly two o'clock, the ordinary morning service being lengthened by the other functions interwoven with it.

But all this time the reader may be wondering what is the religion of the Armenian Church? It is a national church, having been re-organized and constituted in the fourth century by Gregory the Enlightener. In spite of repeated partitions of Armenia, its ancestral territory, more like those of Poland than of any other country, this Church, next in number and wealth to the Greek Church, has preserved a national status and character which entitles it to our warmest interest. It is governed by the "Catholicos," who reside at Etchmiadzin, near Erivan, in what is now Russian territory. The theological difference between the Armenian Church and the Orthodox Churches is said to be that the former refused assent to the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon (A.D. 451) respecting what is called the "Hypostatic Union," but modern theologians say that the creed is substantially the same as that embodied in the Nicene Symbol, and that it is not committed to any heresy respecting the Incarnation. It is perhaps unnecessary to add that this Church owns no allegiance to Rome. The priest in charge of a church must be married, and that, too, before he is ordained, and if his wife should die, he must retire to a convent, where he enters a higher grade, that of the Vartabéds, and is eligible then to the higher office of Bishop, Patriarch, or Catholicos. The priest here is married; his wife will shortly take up her abode in Clarence Street.

The Armenian community in Manchester numbers about fifty families, and it is distinguished, here as elsewhere, by great commercial industry and thrift. Education is fostered, and the Scriptures of the New Testament are in constant use in their schools. Why they should choose last Wednesday but one for Christmas-Day is not clear, but they did, and had a hearty service, which they attended, and had, no doubt, the *Armenian* for roast beef and plum-pudding afterwards. The Armenians here certainly seem to believe in their own church themselves, if the pocket is any guide, for this small body has, at a cost of upwards of three thousand pounds, built their church and parsonage, got them fitted up and inhabited, and are prepared to procure and maintain all the accessories of Divine worship according to the use of the Armenian Church. There is, of course, no inter-communion between this and the English Church at present, but we may have unity without uniformity, and all this mighty maze of differing communions is probably "not without a plan." For there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit, and the hour may soon arrive when our Jerusalem shall be seen "builded as a city which is compact together."

TOWN TALK,
AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

THE HOSPITAL SUNDAY COLLECTIONS.

A SHORT time ago we indulged in a mild wonder how many weeks it would be before Mr. Henn and his coadjutors would institute another of their annual collections. They are going to let us off till the end of February, when their third collection, within twelve months, is to be held. With reference to these gentleman, our readers must have observed with amusement the holy horror with which they repudiated the proceeds of a sacred concert at Pomona Gardens, after having asked for it. Of course, the principal movers in this Hospital Sunday question being clergymen, all places of amusement are in their eyes the abodes of wickedness. But it is somewhat singular—though what one from experience would expect—that the disciples of him who rebuked the Pharisees of old should be the first to reject the tribute of wicked garden-goers to charity and virtue. Let Mr. Reilly give the proceeds to the hospitals himself.

THE DE TRAFFORD CLUB.

The De Trafford Club, the oldest dramatic reading society in the city, gave its annual performance at the Concert Hall on Monday, with the intention of devoting the proceeds (for the second time) to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools. The platform of the Concert Hall makes a small, cramped, and very inconvenient stage. It is entirely unfitted for dramatic representations. To make matters worse, the fittings and scenic appliances were poor, tawdry, and out of harmony with the noble and chaste proportions of the hall. These defects probably affected the efforts of the amateurs: it was certainly acting under difficulties. Nevertheless, they achieved a fair measure of success. Selby's *Poor Nobleman* is not an attractive play, and why it should have been selected is a mystery. It says much for the ability of the De Trafford members that they managed to carry it off without wearying the audience, and were recalled with applause at the end. Mrs. Barsby enacted the part of the widow Bonbon with unexpected power and vivacity; Mr. T. W. Morris made a capital M. Robineau, the banker; and Mr. Howard's Marquis de Belleterre was a truthful portrait, which only required more energy and spirit to transform into a dramatically-effective picture. For the second piece, *A Bachelor of Arts*, which did not begin until ten o'clock, nor, as we hear, finish before half-past eleven, we did not stay. The growing vice of long entertainments is certainly not acceptable to the public: on the present occasion the audience gradually dwindled away, and when the curtain fell the number of occupants of reserved seats was not much more than fifty.

A FEEBLE YOUTH.

We will have no Boulton and Park business in Manchester: so the best thing we can do is to stamp it out in its incipient stages. A young gentleman made his appearance at the concert in the Free Trade Hall, on Saturday night last, with his hair combed down upon his forehead in three bunches like an actress. Such an exhibition of disgusting folly is quite flagrant enough to deserve the resentment of the public. The pit of the theatre exercises a wholesome restraint upon extravagant occupants of the stalls and circle; and obnoxious costumes and demeanours sometimes find it politic to retire. The gallery and area at the Free Trade Hall take a great interest in the occupants of the reserved seats. Let them be tolerant of imbecility that vaunts itself in public places.

THEATRICAL CHARITY.

Mrs. Sydney Bancroft publishes an announcement in the *Daily Telegraph* that she has put up boxes in her theatre for the French peasants' fund, and takes the usual credit given to the theatrical profession on the score of "charity." Oh, Mrs. Bancroft! It is very easy to put up boxes in your theatre—though they must look very much out of place, and be a great annoyance now they *are* up—but we cannot help remembering a certain correspondence between one Miss Marie Wilton and Miss Lydia Thompson (published, by the way, in the same columns as this letter) in which "charity," of feeling and expression was not at all remarkable—at any rate, by its presence. A good memory is a most unpleasant, inconvenient, and disenchanting thing.

BEETHOVEN.

THE NINTH SYMPHONY.

MR. CHARLES HALLE will complete next week the production of the nine symphonies of Beethoven's, in commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the great master's birth, by the production of the last and greatest. The ninth symphony, in D minor, the Choral, occupied six years, 1817 to 1823, in its completion, but there is reason to believe that it had engaged Beethoven's thoughts for many years previously. To say that it is his greatest orchestral work is to speak very inadequately. Call it what you will—poem, drama, or inspiration—it is so immeasurably in advance of all that preceded it, or, as far as we can see, can possibly be yet to come, that we can only listen with reverence, as to the most sublime work by the grandest genius the world has yet brought forth. For the expression of the deepest emotions, passions, sorrow or joy, there is no medium so universal through which a man can speak, as through music. Poetry is seldom more than the expression of the feelings of an individual (except in the case of Shakespere), however beautiful may be the poet's skill; and painting, when dramatic, merely portrays some incident full of grandeur, perhaps, but at best it can only give us a translation of an articulate idea or else make permanent what is and should be simply transitory. Music on the other hand being inarticulate (the words of a song are of little value so long as their sentiment be followed) is a universal language which the listener must interpret for himself. The thoughts and words are there, and while to some hearers will come no actual voice, to others it will be as a printed book, open and clear to read. To many, music is a sensuous sound and no more; and such often make their insensibility a boast, little thinking that they are no better than blind men in a storm, who hear the thunders but do not know how much more magnificent is the lightning to them who have eyes and see. No doubt there is much music that is no more than sound, and of such we have nothing to say here; but with Beethoven, though his productions are all that can be desired in the way of sensuous and romantic music, there is in them a meaning and intention that few acknowledge, possibly for want of familiarity with them.

It is impossible to describe the nine symphonies in words, for their language can only be interpreted by the listener for himself at the time of hearing; but it cannot be too strongly insisted that the comparison of one with the other is as hopelsss a task as would be the arrangement of Shakespere's plays in order of merit. In both cases each work is an entirety, complete and unalterable, and distinct from its fellows, and it is impossible to say that one is superior to another, except in the case of the Ninth Symphony, which, after a lapse of ten years, so entirely surpasses its predecessors in magnitude of conception and design, that it stands alone, and in a far higher place than its eight brethren—a giant amongst giants.

The theme, or, as we may say, ultimate intention, of this symphony is pure joy, and for its vocal expression Beethoven chose Schiller's celebrated ode, *Freude;* but he does not, as many would expect, make the work one of continuous gaiety and happiness. The joy he finally expresses is attained with difficulty, through sorrow and much travail. The first movement commences with a dim shimmering of sound, like a still and distant light far off in the heavens, from which come small atoms of clear flame, falling nearer and nearer as the tiny motive is carried, more impressively with each repetition, through the orchestra, till all is brilliancy and light, but yet tainted with the uncertainty of hope and doubt. This is followed by the scherzo, a picture of gaiety, but not "joy," in the highest sense. Then comes the adagio, lovely and pure in its Raphaelesque beauty, a glimpse of paradise and a prophecy of what is yet to come. And then Beethoven approaches the great subject of his poem, not with assurance or passion, but with awe and reverence, with careful movement—

Like a skater on ice which hardly bears him—

keeping all waiting till the great confidence comes to him; and then the full blaze of pure joy is given forth as it has surely never been portrayed to mortals since the creation of the world.

We hope this wonderful work, the consummate flower of the master's genius, may be heard more than once during the season, and that in no future year will it be omitted from the programme. It seems unfair to the public that they should have so few opportunities of studying its beauties, and still more unfair to the orchestra who have to develope those beauties and overcome its colossal difficulties.

[STUDIES IN NATURAL HISTORY.]

"THE FRIEND."

I READ the other day, not without emotion, an address from the Society of Friends about the war, signed, if I remember correctly, by Joseph Crosfield, Clerk. The address was in a London newspaper, side by side with a page of gory records from Northern France, and in wondrous contrast to those records. I was struck with the juxtaposition of the two columns, and touched by the pure faith which could hope, amidst the blare of the war clarions, to make audible the still small voice of peace. After an incessant roar of hurricaning tumult, and the hiss of fiery missiles, and the fall of flaming homesteads, and the wail of innocent non-combatants, this Quaker address was like the attainment of a tranquil haven, the rest and peace of which were scarcely of this world at all, but rather as the breath of the better one. Our staid friends, "The Friends," make the spirit of Christianity appear vital in their declarations—not a quiescent vitality either—but a life that leaps up, and springs, and becomes positive and not comparative; "we believe, therefore we speak; for us nor Kaiser William "nor Citizen Gambetta, with their patriotisms and their policies, "their family jars and national nostrums, have any significance "whatever in the presence of a Mightier manifesto which we "dare not disregard. It is here before us, and cannot be "explained away by the cunning devices of men, as it is often "sought to be. If the Lord be a man of war at all, then Kaiser "William and Gambetta Citizen have both demonstrated that "he must be fighting against himself, as they have retained the "Supreme on both sides. Our consciences in this matter are not "compressible. We may be seeking the unattainable, but we "will still seek. Unattainable for us it may be, but peradventure "the lofty ideal may be like the bright star which led the shep-"herds to where the young Child lay, and so the uneasy world "be bettered thereby. We believe: therefore we speak."

Thus I made out the meaning of the Friends' address. I think it did me good to read it, as I hope it may do others good, though I am afraid their name will not be legion. Any way, I would like to mark in these pages my recognition of the value of such an address, and of the hope and faith which shine there so brightly. From the mouths of these men the hallowed texts of Holy Writ do not come forth as mere lip service in unintelligent allocution, but they read as if they had in them (and have they not?) the pulsations derived from beating hearts full of Divine inspiration. We hear men say sometimes that it is to an open Bible that England owes her greatness. I have heard those two poor creatures, Blather and Flather, damp with the exhalations of beer-pots, say it on 'Change in a morning when the gossip took a turn in the Protestant direction. If we owe our greatness to an open Bible, to what do we owe our drunkenness, our ignorance, our pigstye dwellings for hundreds of thousands? Not to a good open Book of any sort, I think, but to an abyss of lather and soap bubbles, in which Blather and Company are incessantly floundering, and which bubbles they sneeze out again as godly sentiments from their tinted noses, like responses in Church, after which "two more whiskies and hot water."

To me the Bible seems to be far more open to Joseph Crosfield, Clerk—if I may judge by what he says—than to the twins aforesaid and their belongings. The Bible peal, as chimed by Joseph Crosfield, seems to ring from higher latitudes, and not quite so much, as Carlyle says, amongst "the guano mountains."

For the latter tumuli, the poor Bible in these days has too frequently to do much drudgery, and to be required to give them what lawyers call a good title. It has taken the place formerly occupied by a gig, and is made the test of respectability. Nay, some folks put it between the Lion and the Unicorn, as having some mysterious connection with the Hanoverian succession, hereditary monarchy, the law of primogeniture, habeas corpus, and the conversion of the Jews, the army, the navy, and the volunteers. But the Society of Friends clearly do not deem the pages of Holy Writ to be a mere mechanical expression of Beadledom, for the purpose of keeping the hands of naughty people from picking and stealing, and from the perils of non-conformity. For them it has a loftier mission, and aims at a nobler quarry. It must melt "the mighty hearts of captains and of kings"—it must confront "the proud oppressor's ruthless sway, and burst his brazen bonds, and cast his cords away." The height of its great argument must be maintained, and not lowered, neither for principalities nor for powers. Its precepts must be inflexible, unchanging, not fashioned for the varying hour and for the ever-shifting exigencies of the self-deceiving son of Adam. To plain Quaker intelligence the declaration that "My Word shall not pass away" is conclusive.

In effect the Friends remain pretty much what they were when George Fox, who was given to Biblical lore, used to visit Oliver Cromwell, at Hampton Court; Oliver himself, as we know, being also a Bible Christian, of a terrible Old Testament sort, but fond of George, nevertheless. Occasionally, we meet with men of eminence amongst "the Friends," who get converted backwards, like the member for Bradford—not by any means a soft man, nor properly to be classed with such. On the other hand, we have a greater Quaker than William Edward Forster ever was, going, like George Fox, to Court, and not giving at the backbone at all, but talking to the Protector, or the Protectrix about the Shunamite woman who desired to dwell amongst her own people. Neither principalities nor powers can influence such men. I meet them on a Thursday morning, as I go to business, streaming towards their plain worship-spot; only now and then the garb of George Fox endures, a silent monument of the days that are no more. We can spare the broad brims and the quaint bonnets, but I put it to any of you who read this paper, or, who have read the address of which it treats, would it be well for the world to lose the steadfast principle and the abounding faith which have made that address possible?

THE HOME TRADE AND THE CUTTING SYSTEM.

IF we are to credit the Cassandra cry contained in a pamphlet bearing the mysterious title, *Home Trade Cutting: its Causes and Effects*, the Manchester Home Trade has fallen upon evil days, and is, indeed, utterly ruined. We were certainly unprepared for this startling revelation, and, like Uncle Toby in *Tristram Shandy* when he was told that the devil was hopelessly damned, all we can say is that, if it be true, we are sorry for it. We have always regarded this particular branch of the Manchester trade as among the safest of all commercial enterprizes. Conducted in the majority of instances by large capitalists whose fortunes have grown out of it, containing within itself less of the speculative element than almost any other business, spreading its risks over such a large area as to reduce the possibility of loss to a minimum, we had always thought that nothing short of national bankruptcy could ever have accomplished its ruin. Perhaps we have been mistaken. The Yankee sage, Bird o' Freedom Sawin, has said, "Never don't prophecy unless you know." Our pamphleteer says he knows, and, writing as with some authority, calls to witness "everybody who knows anything at all about it" that what he states is true.

It would appear from his pamphlet that this mischief has been brought about by the fatal process of "cutting," which means the exercise of undue competition in the form of selling goods at less than the recognized market value. It has, however, according to our author's use of it, a wider significance, and includes all illegitimate modes of forcing trade at the sacrifice of profit. The chief forms of the evil appear to be selling goods at cost, or for an unremunerative profit, forward dating of purchases, and an undue extension of credit to purchasers. The first public statement of their alleged wrong-doings came from "a merchant" who had cut himself, or had been so severely cut by others that he was impelled to pour his sorrowful tale of capital profitlessly invested into the sympathetic ear of the editor of one of the Manchester daily papers. Thereupon ensued an eruption of letters in the columns of the omniverous journal from merchants, buyers, salesmen, and clerks in the Home Trade, bearing more or less directly on the subject in hand, and opening up others in the shape of special grievances remotely or collaterally associated with it. The pamphlet is a reprint and review of this correspondence.

The existence of evils in the trade is pretty generally admitted by all who have discussed the matter, but regarding causes and remedies there is great diversity of opinion. Mutual recrimination appears to be a chief feature of the correspondence. Merchants accuse their servants—buyers, salesmen, and others—with incompetence, recklessness, and even dishonesty. The accused in their turn retort that they are the victims of circumstances, are underpaid, and urge that an application of more brains to their business must be accompanied with increased remuneration. It is useless discussing a problem unless it results in some practical solution, and in this respect the reviewer of the correspondence admits that it has signally failed. He would be glad, he says, if any one else will discover a remedy, but, for his own part, is bound to confess that, as yet, he has been unable to find any, and there he leaves the matter.

We propose to offer a few general observations upon the whole subject from our own point of view, the value of which will be in their application. The Manchester Home Trade is one of distribution of manufactures, that is, of buying and selling, and occupies a position between the producer and the retailer. As such it is a perfectly legitimate and should be a profitable undertaking. The merchant buys and stores the productions of many manufacturers, and disposes of them in quantities to suit smaller dealers. Hitherto, according to political economists like John Stuart Mill, the profits derived from the trade in proportion to the risks, have been disproportionately large. We are not prepared to endorse this statement entirely, but it must be admitted that when there was more monopoly enjoyed by those engaged in it the profits were undoubtedly larger than they are now. Wherever a large return for capital can be obtained safely there will naturally be an influx of capital in that direction, and the increased competition will tend to reduce the rate of interest. This is a self-evident proposition, and has been precisely the case with the Home Trade. It is an undoubted fact that, relatively, the nett results of the capital invested in it are much smaller than they were years ago. Money, of course, is still, and will be, made, but it is in a declining ratio. As the result of an inviolable law of political economy, this must be accepted as inevitable. So we find in the correspondence before us the complaint that the capital of the trade is too large, and the competition arising from it reckless, and in some cases immoral. It is very difficult to say what are the legitimate bounds of competition. Cutting, as the result of caprice or a spirit of opposition is undoubtedly a mischievous thing, and only the consumers ultimately benefit by it. There is no reason why anything should be sold without some profit, though, of course, it may be urged that a man may do what he likes with his own. What good reason is there why grey calicoes should be sold for cost any more than silks? There is practically no limit to the evil. One house commences to sell grey calicoes in this way, others of necessity follow, until the exception becomes the rule. Then some other class of goods is cut—it may be linens or flannels—and so the game goes on until houses which deal exclusively in these articles find themselves unable to make headway at all. This appears to have been the case with the merchants who have entered the protest. Of course, if this cutting arises from caprice or opposition, the simple remedy to suggest is—give it up. But it is complained that no one will begin. The united action of the largest houses would effect it. They have an association which deals with bankruptcy laws and insolvent debtors, and which would be as profitably engaged upon such questions as these. It may be, however, that the extent of this cutting represents

the amount of extra capital invested in the trade, and if such is the case no mutual agreement would affect it. If there are more goods for sale than are required, in the competition to get rid of them some will be sold without profit, and the profit gained upon the rest will show the value of the aggregate capital invested in that way. For this form of the evil there is no remedy but the withdrawal of capital.

As regards the system of forward dating we believe the leading houses have set their faces decidedly against it, and have done so as much in the interest of their clients as themselves. It is possible also to limit the length of credit by mutual agreement, as the calico printers have done. We once met a man, a philosopher in his way, who had a remedy for many of the evils complained of here. He said that with a capital of £50,000 he would revolutionize the trade. He would sell no goods without profit, but that profit should be the smallest consistent with fair remuneration, and on the shortest convenient terms. He would deal only with sound men who could appreciate this mode of doing business.

There is one more feature of the correspondence upon which we would say a word. We note that, rightly or wrongly, merchants ascribe the misuse of their capital to the inefficiency of those who are entrusted with it. This is delicate ground, and, with our good friend Sir Roger de Coverley, we think there is much to be said on both sides. Buying and selling goods requires brains; especially in the face of competition. The brain power of warehousemen on the average is perhaps small, but we understand the best houses secure the best men without stint of remuneration, and profit accordingly. It may be accepted as an axiom in the Manchester Trade that the houses who have the best men will do the most business. Where the result to be obtained is an indefinable quantity, it is absolutely necessary to secure the good will of the worker, and this can only be done by liberal and confidential treatment. As Mr. Mill says: "Management by hired servants who have no interest in the result but that of preserving their salaries is proverbially inefficient, unless they act under the inspecting eye if not the controlling hand of the person chiefly interested, and prudence almost always recommends giving to a manager not thus controlled a remuneration dependent on the profits."

We are inclined to think that the "parlous state" of the Home Trade is somewhat exaggerated by the pamphleteer. Perhaps, like the Cotton Trade, it is simply awaiting a better season—

> When pleasant spring came on apace,
> And showers began to fa',
> John Barleycorn got up again
> And sore surprised them a'.

APPROPRIATE RESIDENCES.

NEW residences have been allotted to several public characters at the following places :—

Miss Lydia Becker	Man-ley Hall.
Dr. Pankhurst	Petticoat Lane.
The Prison Philanthropist	Hanging Ditch.
Mr. Herbert Birley, (Manchester and Salford School Boards)	The Swan-with-Two-Necks.
Mr. Charles Swain, Poet	The Mews, Broughton Lane.
Sir Joseph Heron	Knightsbridge.
Captain Hartshorn (First M.R.V.)	South Parade.
Captain Heaton, (Third M.R.V.)	The Poultry.
Mr. W. T. Charley, M.P.	Green-gate.
Mr. Samuel Pope, Q.C. (Alliance)	Water Street
Mr. Leresche (Barrister)	Chancery Lane.
Mr. Jordan (Barrister)	The Woolsack, Strangeways.
Messrs. John Roberts and Son (Ex-Billiard Champions)	Cannon Street.
Mr. W. Cook (Ex-Champion)	Spotland Bridge
Mr. J. Kenworthy, J.P.	Cupid's Alley.
Sir W. Fairbairn, Bart.	Great Bridgewater Street.
Mr. John Pender (Ex M.P. for Totnes)	The Fish Market.
Sir Humphrey De Trafford, Bart.	The Hare and Hounds, Shudehill.
Mr. J. Sawley Brown (Butcher)	Bullock Smithy.
Mr. Councillor Muirhead	Cape Cod.
Mr. Charles Calvert	Shakespere Street,
Miss Fanny Brown (Columbine)	The Hop Gardens, Kent.
Abdoulah Ydlibi, Esq. (Ottoman Consul)	Potter's Turkish Baths.
Count Bismark	The Shambles, Deansgate.
M. Gambetta	The Cape of Good Hope.
Napoleon III.	Coventry.

A "ROBY" TEA MEETING.

ALTHOUGH ever since the elder Weller remarked to his son Sammy that an old lady seated next to him was "a-drowndin' herself in tea," it has been somewhat fashionable to ridicule the assembties known as "tea-parties," there can be no doubt that to a large section of the community such gatherings are sources of enjoyment and beneficial intercourse. To the young ones especially the annual "feed" is a treat, and judging from the number of people who assemble on such occasions, congregational tea-meetings are held in great estimation by adults also. To us humanity presents a comical aspect at its best; it is only when it approaches the other extreme that it ceases to have the power of provoking our smiles: and humanity at a tea party is no exception to the rule. But we felt after accepting an invitation last week to the annual tea-meeting of the congregation which meets for worship in Roby Chapel, that a casual visitor like ourselves, who should fail to see anything but matter for amusement on such an occasion, would merit the charge of stupidity.

We found, on the evening referred to, that the meeting was to be held in the top room of that antiquated-looking building facing the end of Bloom Street, and seeming to rest upon nothing, known as the Roby Schools. When we had discovered a flight of stairs to get up by, we experienced no difficulty in gaining admission, seeing that neither cash nor ticket was required at the door. We must just add, however, that on making our exit, we observed certain individuals with boxes stationed at the places of egress, for the purpose of receiving whatever sums the retiring guests might choose to value the tea at. Passing through the room, we sat down on a convenient seat. The interval which elapsed before the appearance of tea gave us time to note that the Roby people adhere to the good old custom of Christmas decoration, the walls and roof of the room being tastefully adorned with festoons of evergreens in a style of art which eclipsed the strips of coloured calico with which elsewhere we have grown too familiar. Sitting on a low form at a long table, with only about two feet of deal between yourself and your opposite neighbours—said neighbours being evidently matronly individuals, and yourself a slender member of the male species—is not the most comfortable position, particularly for a modest man. On the present occasion we partook of our tea seated in a sort of diagonal posture. We found an interesting occupation for our eyes in watching the manœuvres of the waiters. These were a number of energetic youths and young men of great muscular development—very different from the suave creatures one gets at the neighbouring Queen's—who brought us immense supplies of provisions, which they persisted in banging down before us in a manner which plainly intimated that we were expected to dispose of the food and plates as well.

A Roby congregational tea meeting may be spoken of as a gathering of the clans. Everybody appears to be intermarried with everybody else, and the introductions grow quite confusing to anyone not too familiar with that instructive table appended to old prayer books which details who a man may or may not marry. Moreover, all the old members who have retired to spend the evening of their days in the surrounding villages and suburbs flock to this annual gathering. Being a very genial and kind-hearted people, the intervals between the more formal proceedings, as, for instance, that between the conclusion of tea and the commencement of business, are occupied by hand-shaking and congratulations. We felt bound to do at Roby as the Robians do, and so shook hands with everybody who would shake hands with us. There were between four and five hundred people present, and at one time one half seemed to be shaking hands with the other half. In the meantime the before-mentioned powerful waiters were busily engaged in removing the tables and arranging the seats. When this apparently dangerous task was finished the chair was taken by the minister, the Rev. Thomas Willis, and quiet restored.

The programme consisted of music and speeches—the choir, assisted by a piano, favouring us with the former. Roby Chapel is far too staid and respectable a place for anything like such modern frivolities as glees, or indeed any kind of secular music, to be permitted on such an occasion as the one we are describing. Only anthems and chants were sung. In our opinion these, if they are well done, are infinitely preferable to all the new-fangled musical gymnastics to which we have ever listened.

On this evening, however, possibly the choir had responded too kindly to the wishes of the waiters. There was one very audible male voice which reminded us of the scraping of a fiddle when the bow touches the wood. This was about the only idea which the singing suggested. As for the speeches, they were typical. There was your sturdy Sunday-school teacher, who described to us a touching street scene in a manner not eloquent with the eloquence of diction, but with that of feeling. There was your business man, who spoke as the average Manchester business man usually does. There was your aspiring orator, who picked his words and arranged his sentences with great care, but who blundered nevertheless. There was your electric flasher, from whose lips dropped syllogisms. There was also a disciple of Galen, who praised the chairman until the latter seemed to us to blush. We don't doubt that the reverend gentleman merited all, or nearly all, that was said about him; but, as a casual, we thought it was bad taste to praise a man so excessively before his face. Conscientious men don't like to hear too much about their own virtues, and conscientious parsons least of all. But the disciple of Galen was completely outdone by the inevitable visitor from a distance, who, being a young man, mildly suggested that a certain unmarried personage should bestow the apostolic kiss on the ladies of the assembly, and permit him (the speaker) to assist at the operation. A slight titter from the younger scholars present was the only response, the majority of the ladies appearing to us to receive the audacity with that quiet composure which is characteristic of well-bred "persons." But to us the chief speaker of the evening—the one in whose presence all the others faded into forgetfulness and insignificance—was a little old man, almost an octogenarian, who, active as a grasshopper, and with hair still defying the hand of time, mounted the platform. There he stood, with eyes twinkling with benevolence, and a face marked with the lines of good-nature, an object to ravish a painter's heart. This was the old man who has been an indefatigable worker in all the best fields of Sunday-school labour for nearly sixty years; who is known in all the bad quarters of the town as a rescuing friend; who has saved many a mother's lad from bad courses; who is so modest that he makes one feel ashamed of one's self; and to whom boys—now grown into old boys, with families of their own—send great rosy-cheeked apples across the wide Atlantic, in tender remembrance of their early friend.

A Roby congregational tea-meeting is a noticeable gathering in more respects than one. In the first place it is a very mixed assembly, in which a great variety of people are represented, from the wealthy possessors of the good things of the land down to the poor old men and women who are maintained by the congregation. The funniest thing is, that all these seem to know each other well, and to meet on terms of equality. Another remarkable circumstance in a company containing such a number of well-to-do people was the almost entire absence of girl-of-the-periodism. It was really delightful to a casual, who has learned, in a great measure, to associate absurdity of feminine dress with assemblies of church and chapel-going people, to see so many apparently fair specimens of modest and sensible English womanhood. But in saying this much we have not said what the meeting in question meant. It meant hearing reports of the progress of a surprising number of agencies for the welfare of one's fellow-creatures. For instance, amongst a quantity of other matters we heard of an educational society, composed of young men, who spend night after night in educating the poor children of the neighbourhood; of a tract society, consisting of people who leave comfortable homes to dive into dirty hovels and give away sensible and entertaining tracts—we have examined them—which may awaken a desire at least for cleanliness and right living, such tracts being supplemented occasionally by the kind voice and helping hand; of a preaching society, established for the purpose of spreading religious truth in the same quarters and under the same disadvantages; of a savings bank, to encourage habits of thrift, on the principle of caring for the pence; and of a burial society for warding off to some extent the sudden misery which attends death in the homes of the poor. These are a few of the organizations whose operations were reported. We heard from the platform a good deal that was silly, and we saw in the room little instances of that private vanity and fussiness which never yet have been quite excluded from any human society whatsoever. But it appeared to us—a casual—that the Roby congregational tea-meeting means the celebration of much wise, practical, good, and gratuitous Christian work.

WISE SAWS AND MODERN INSTANCES.

A LADY may drive in an open carriage with an ugly pug-dog by her side, but if a gentleman were to call upon his banker for an advance, with a crop-eared bull-dog at his heels, he would probably come away with a flea in his ear.

You may wear a white hat with a black band around it, but a black hat with a white band is inadmissible.

One man may induce another to become a teetotaller, but ten cannot prevent him from breaking the pledge.

Don't ask a gentleman's consent to propose to his daughter unless you are morally certain that she will accept you.

When you get married, burn all your love-letters and induce your wife to do the same. The contents of such documents do not improve by keeping.

Do not ask visitors what they think of your children. They will either say something unpleasant, or compensate themselves for praising them by telling the next person they meet that you are a weak-minded fool.

Never read your own poetry aloud, not even to your most intimate friend or your wife. The former will only laugh at you, and the latter most probably go to sleep.

If you get into an omnibus half full of ladies, none of whom shows the least signs of making room, you are justified in sitting down on the lap of the prettiest woman present. The others will frown severely, but you will receive the entire sympathy of all the gentlemen present, and be rather envied than otherwise.

You may carry home a brace of grouse or partridges with impunity, but to carry along the streets a couple of Dorkings or Cochin China fowls requires an effort of courage.

You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, but if your money-bags are well lined with gold you can go the whole hog.

It is hazardous to tell even your dearest friends of their faults. They probably know them quite as well as you do, and besides have a very intimate knowledge of your own.

Never tell an unmarried friend that Mrs. or Miss So-and-So is ugly, ill-tempered, and disagreeable. It is quite possible that your friend may marry one of them, when, as a matter of course, your opinion will be made known on the first matrimonial tiff.

If an acquaintance meets you coming out of a pawnbroker's shop, you need not tell him a cock-and-bull story about collecting your rents. He is certain to conclude that you have been there with the spoons.

The very old story about rum and honey in a thatched house had its origin in a J.P.'s cranium with a slate off.

It is risky to ask a friend home to dinner "to take pot-luck," unless you know for certain that you have a comfortable dinner. For the same reason, if you are asked to dinner on similar terms, it is prudent to decline. Besides, hen-pecked husbands often invite their friends to go home with them to shield them from a "wigging."

EPITAPHS.

Here lieth one whose business was an adjunct to sobriety,
He may be described as a genuine Horniman to society.

Here lieth one
Who oft said "going—going;"
And now he's gone
But where—there is no knowing.

GOOD HOUSE COAL to be had at 48, GRANBY ROW, at 7d. per Cwt
BEST, 8d. per Cwt. Carted one mile and a half.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE CONTINUED.

British and Foreign Lace Department.
Continued.

120 Ladies' French Cambric Handkerchiefs, trimmed Real Lace. Sale price 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 11d, usual price 6s 6d, 9s 6d, 10s 6d
250 Real Honiton Point Handkerchiefs. Sale price 6s 11d to 45s
250 Real Honiton Lace Collars, new shape. Sale price 1s 9½d, 2s 7½d, 2s 11½d, to 12s 6d, usual prices 2s 6d, 3s 6d, 3s 11d, to 14s 6d
1,200 Yards of Real Honiton Point Lace. Sale price 1s 10½d to 14s 6d
2,500 Yards of Real White Maltese, Thread, and Buckingham Pillow Lace. Sale price 4½d to 6s 11d
2,500 Yards Real Black Guipure and French Laces. Sale price 4d to 12s 6d per yard, usual price 5½d to 14s 6d
A Manufacturer's Stock of Nottingham and French Applique Lace Falls, which we shall offer at the following prices during the sale:—
Lot No. 1.—120 Dozen ..... Sale price 6½d
" 2.—130 Dozen ..... Sale price 8½d
" 3.—100 Dozen ..... Sale price 11½d
" 4.— 50 Dozen ..... Sale price 1s 6½d
100 Dozen New Gipsy-shape Falls. Sale price 9½d to 2s 6d each
The entire Valuable Stock of Real Honiton, Brussels, Valenciennes, Maltese, Guipure, and Imitation Laces, Re-marked at a Great Reduction in Prices during the Sale

Ladies' Irish Lawn Handkerchief Department.

2,500 Doz. Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs will be sold at the following extraordinary prices during the sale:—

6s 11½d the Half Dozen	2s 9d the Half Dozen
1s 3d the Half Dozen	3s 3d the Half Dozen
1s 4½d the Half Dozen	3s 6d the Half Dozen
1s 7½d the Half Dozen	3s 9d the Half Dozen
1s 10½d the Half Dozen	4s 3d the Half Dozen
2s 1½d the Half Dozen	6s 9d to 10s 6d the Half Doz.
2s 4½d the Half Dozen	

500 Dozen Machine Hemmed and Washed. Sale Price:

1s 5½d the Half Dozen	3s 9d the Half Dozen
1s 7½d the Half Dozen	4s 0d the Half Dozen
1s 10½d the Half Dozen	4s 6d the Half Dozen
2s 1½d the Half Dozen	5s 0d the Half Dozen
2s 4½d the Half Dozen	5s 3d the Half Dozen
2s 7½d the Half Dozen	6s 3d the Half Dozen
2s 0½d the Half Dozen	6s 9d to 12s 6d the Half Doz.
3s 6d the Half Dozen	

430 Dozen Hemstitched ⅛in., ¼in., and 1in., hems. Sale price:—

3s 6d the Half Dozen	6s 3d the Half Dozen
4s 3d the Half Dozen	6s 9d the Half Dozen
4s 9d the Half Dozen	7s 9d the Half Dozen
5s 3d the Half Dozen	8s 3d the Half Dozen
5s 9d the Half Dozen	9s 3d the Half Dozen
10s 6d to 15s the Half Dozen	

We beg to call special attention to the above extraordinary purchase of Irish Lawn Handkerchiefs, which are of the best make, and are perfectly square in shape

Sewed Muslin Department.

Several Hundred Pounds' worth of Real Madiera Embroidery in Edgings, Scollops, and Insertions, consisting of 3,500 yards. Sale price from 7½d per yard
A Large Manufacturer's Stock of Fine Scotch Needlework in Edgings, Scollops, and Insertions, will be sold at the following prices during the sale:—
Lot 1—2,500 Yards. Sale price ..... 2½d per yard
Lot 2—5,000 Yards. Sale price ..... 3½d per yard
Lot 3—3,500 Yards. Sale price ..... 4½d per yard
Lot 4—4,200 Yards. Sale price ..... 5½d per yard
Lot 5—6,000 Yards. Sale price..6½d to 2s 11d per yard
1,500 Yards of Wheel Insertion. Sale price 3½d per yard
The above Goods are much under regular value

Linen Set Department.

150 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Linen Sets and Ties (Manufacturers' Samples), at less than Half-price
140 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Muslin Ties. Sale price 6½d, usual price 11½d
27 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Muslin Ties. Sale price 11½d, usual price 1s 6d
250 Dozen Ladies' Nilsson Sets. Sale price 9½d to 3s 11d
180 Dozen Ladies' Embroidered Muslin Sleeves (New Shape). Sale price 1s 11½d to 7s 11d
150 Dozen Scotch Needlework Chemisettes. Sale price 11½d to 3s 11d

Silk Department.

Black Silks

The choicest production of English and Foreign manufacture
The most extraordinary value will be offered, including over 10,000 yards, in various lengths
21s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 28s 6d
25s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 33s 6d
29s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 31s 6d
33s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 35s 6d
35s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 42s 6d
39s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 45s 6d
42s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 48s 6d

Silk Department.
Continued.

42s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 54s 0d
45s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 55s 0d
48s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 60s 0d
54s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 66s 0d
59s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 70s 0d
66s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 78s 0d
Higher-class goods will also be submitted, equal in value to the above quotations
Black Union Satins, Velvets, and Velveteens, at Reduced Prices

Fancy Silk Department.

The Largest Stock and the best value ever submitted in the Establishment, including Two Special Lots, viz—one of Plain Coloured Silks, and another of Plain Black Grounds, with Coloured Stripes. All new shades and patterns, good qualities, and perfectly fresh
25s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 33s 6d
27s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 35s 6d
33s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 42s 6d
35s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 45s 6d
39s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 50s 0d
42s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 55s 6d
45s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 60s 0d
47s 6d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 69s 0d
54s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 72s 0d
60s 0d the Dress of 12 yards, worth 78s 0d
Richer Silks proportionately cheap
An immense Stock of Coloured Velvets, Coloured Union Satins, for trimmings, will also be greatly Reduced in Prices

Stuff Department.

French Merinos, in all colours, 1s 2½d to 3s 3d per yard
Ditto ditto 1s 11½d per yard, extraordinary value
120 Pieces of Striped Washing Skirtings, in two lots, 8½d and 11½d per yard, worth 1s 0½d and 1s 4½d
The remaining Stock of Winter Skirtings at greatly reduced prices.

Black Department.

Special Cheap Lots, all sterling make
Black Russell Cords, 8½d and 11½d per yard, regular price 1s 0½d and 1s 4½d per yard
Black Persian Cords, 10½d and 1s 3½d per yard, regular price 1s 2½d and 1s 9½d per yard
Black Albert Cords, 11½d worth 1s 4½d per yard
Black All-wool French Poplins, 10½d and 1s 2½d per yard, worth 1s 6½d and 1s 11½d per yard
Black All-wool Crape Serges 1s 2½d, worth 2s 3d per yd
Black Silk Reps, 2s 11d per yard, worth 3s 11d
Black Figured Alpacas, 10½d per yard, regular price 1s 2½d
Black French Twills, 44 inches wide, 1s 4½d, worth 1s 11½d
Black Grenadines, all one price, 11½d, regular value from 1s 4d to 1s 9½d

Made-up Petticoat Department.

250 Trimmed Wincey Petticoats, all at 3s 11d, worth from 5s 11d to 7s 11d
300 Trimmed Petticoats in Wincey, Satin Cloth, and Camlet, all at 6s 11d, regular value from 8s 11d to 16s 9d
350 Black and Coloured Italian Cloth and Silk, Quilted and Frilled Petticoats, all one price, 8s 11d, worth almost double the prices quoted
A lot of Summer Washing Petticoats at 4s 11d, much under value
Black Alpaca Three-flounced Petticoats, reduced from 6s 11d to 4s 11d
Black and Coloured Silk and Satin Petticoats, considerably reduced
A Large Lot of Covered Crinolines, varying in value from 6s 11d to 16s 6d, all one price 4s 11d
One Special Lot of Black Silk Petticoats, 27s 6d each

Print Department.

Three Large Lots of Print Dresses, Fast Colours:
Lot No. 1— .. 2s 11d the Dress of 8 yards
" 2— .. 3s 11d " "
" 3— .. 4s 11d " "
Any lengths cut.
Lot No. 3 includes the best Brilliantes, regularly sold at 1s 0½d per yard
Best French Percales (chintz patterns), 10½d per yard, the finest quality made, usual price 1s 4½d
French Piques, much under value.
100 Pieces White French Piques, the best quality 1s 2½d per yard, regular price 1s 6½d

Ribbon Department,

150 Pieces Narrow Silk Ribbons, 1½d per yard, usual price 2½d
55 Pieces Narrow Fancy Satin Ribbons, 1½d per yard—less than half-price
120 Pieces Narrow Fancy Gold and Silver Tinsel Ribbons, worth from 3½d to 1s, all one price, 3½d per yard
25 Pieces Tartan Sash Ribbons, 1s 3½d per yard—much under the regular price

Ribbon Department.
Continued.

65 Pieces No. 5, Best Quality French Satin Ribbons, 2½d per yard, worth 3½d
78 Pieces No. 7, Best Quality French Satin Ribbons, 3½d per yard, usual price, 10½d
45 Pieces No. 12, same quality, 6½d per yard, worth 1s 4½d
95 Pieces No. 22, to match the Nos. 5, 7, 12, in all the new colours, 10½d per yard, usually sold in the trade at 2s 3d. These goods are very suitable for children's sashes
35 Pieces Wide Faille Corded Sash Ribbons, 2s 11½d per yard, regular price, 4s 6d
85 Pieces 6in. and 7in. Plain Satin Sash Ribbons, 1s 11½d per yard, much under the usual price
15 Pieces Silk Sash Ribbons, 1s 11½d per yard, worth 2s 9d
39 Pieces 60 French Satin Sash Ribbons, 1s 6½d per yard, usual price, 2s 3d
45 Pieces 40 Coloured Coventry Ribbons, 8½d per yard, less than half prices

Flower Department.

35 Boxes German Flowers..... 4½d per spray
30 Boxes German Flowers..... 6½d per spray
40 Boxes German Flowers..... 9½d per spray
20 Boxes German Flowers..... 1s 0½d per spray
All our Stock of Bonnet and Evening Flowers, including Gold and Silver Tinsel Goods, very much reduced in price

Feather Department.

10 Dozen Gull Feathers, 8½d each. These are very choice goods, and worth 1s 6½d
Fancy Feathers and Birds, considerably Reduced in price
Coloured Ostrich Short and Long Feathers have been re-marked much below the usual prices

Trimming Department.

130 Dozen Coloured Fancy Silk Trimmings, 3½d, usual price 6½d per yard
105 Dozen Coloured Fancy Silk Trimmings, 2½d, usual price 5½d per yard
30 Dozen 2-inch Coloured Silk Fringes, 8½d, usual price 1s 6½d per yard
18 Dozen 3-inch Coloured Silk Bullion Fringes, 1s 4½d, usual price 2s 3d per yard
20 Dozen 3-inch Coloured Worsted Bullion Fringes, 6½d, usual price 11½d per yard
In addition to the above special quotation, the entire Stock, including a very Choice Selection of all the Latest Novelties in Black and Coloured Bullion Fringes, Silk Fringes, Trimmings, Ribbon Velvets, and Buttons, will be found considerably Reduced in Price.

Satchel and Fancy Department.

1,000 Ladies' Satchels, from 1s 6½d to 37s 6d
150 Ladies' Satchels, 2s 11d, usual price 4s 6d
100 Ladies' Satchels, 3s 11d, usual price 6s 6d
60 Ladies' Satchels, 6s 11d, usual price 9s 6d
50 Ladies' Satchels 7s 11d, usual price 10s 6d
30 Ladies' Satchels, 8s 11d, usual price 11s 6d
24 Ladies' Satchels, 9s 11d, usual price 12s 6d
100 Real Morocco Ladies' Satchels, from 6s 11d
Real Russian Leather Ladies' Satchels, 10s 9d, 13s 6d, 15s 11d, 18s 6d, 21s, 23s 6d, usual price, 13s 9d, 16s 11d, 21s, 23s 6d, 26s 6d, 29s 6d
Special attention is particularly directed to the above extraordinary purchase, which is the most important that we have ever effected in this department
40 Dozen Hair Brushes, 1s 3½d, 1s 6½d, 2s 3d, 2s 11d, 3s 3d, usual price, 1s 9d, 2s 3d, 3s 3d, 3s 11d, 4s 6d
Real Ivory Hair Brushes, 28s 6d, 31s 6d per pair
Hand Mirrors and other Toilet Requisites considerably Reduced in Price
A Lot of Steel and Fancy Brooches at less than Half-price

Fancy Dress Department.

French Silk Reps. Sale prices, 2s 6d, 4s 6d; usual prices, 3s 11d and 4s 11d per yard
French Wool Reps. Sale prices, 2s 5½d, 2s 9½d; usual prices, 2s 9½d and 3s 3d per yard
75 Pieces French Wool Reps. Sale price, 1s 8½d; usual price, 1s 11½d per yard
All-Wool Serges. Sale prices, 1s 9½d, 2s 9½d; usual price, 2s 3½d and 3s 3d per yard
All-Wool Costume Serge. Sale price, 2s 6½d; usual price, 2s 11½d per yard
All-Wool Tweeds. Sale price, 2s 9½d; usual price, 3s 3d per yard
All Wool Satteens. Sale price, 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 3½d, and 2s 11½d; usual prices, 1s 9½d, 2s 2½d, 2s 6½d, and 3s 3d per yard
A Lot of All-Wool Figured Satteens. Sale price, 2s 8½d; usual price 2s 11½d per yard
French All-Wool Striped Satteens. Sale price, 2s 11½d; usual price, 3s 6½d per yard
150 Dresses of French Brocaded Wool Poplins, coloured grounds; sold throughout the season at 31s 6d. Sale price, 19s 6d dress of 10 yards
100 Dresses of French Brocaded Wool Reps, black grounds; sold throughout the season at 39s 6d. Sale price, 25s 6d dress of 10 yards

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT SALE CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.

A HANDSOME NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.
One of DUNKERLEY & FRANKS' Beautifully Finished Umbrellas. Retail at Manufacturers' Prices.
AT 7, SWAN STREET, NEW CROSS, MANCHESTER.

ALEX. ROSS'S CELEBRATED HAIR PREPARATIONS.
HAIR DYE, 3s. 6d. HAIR DESTROYER, or Depilatory for Removing Hair from the Face, 3s. 6d. SPANISH FLY OIL, or Oil of Cantharides, for the Growth of Hair and Whiskers, 3s. 6d. ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER, for Changing Grey Hair to its Proper Colour, 3s. 6d. Had of all Chemists in Manchester. ALEX ROSS, 248, High Holborn, London.

STATEMENT OF DETAILS AT JAMES LOWE'S GREAT ANNUAL SALE CONTINUED.

Fancy Dress Department.
Continued.

A Few Broché Coloured Silk Reps. Sale price, 35s 6d 42s; usual price, 45s and 52s dress of 10 yards
A Few Shot and Broché Silk Reps, coloured grounds. Sale price 17s 6d the dress
A Large Lot of Light Tweed Dresses. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 17s 6d dress of 10 yards
A Lot of Figured Camlets, coloured grounds. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 14s 6d dress of 12 yards
85 Pieces of Heavy Bradford Reps. Sale price 9s 11d, usual price 17s 6d the dress of 10 yards
A Few Black Ground Broché Albert Cords. Sale price 1s 6¼d, usual price 1s 9¼d per yard
A Lot of New Dresses of the most approved fabrics, previously sold at prices ranging from 8s 9d to 18s 6d. Sale prices 6s 11d to 12s 6d full dress

Tartan Dress Department.

45 Pieces (80 yards in each piece) French All-Wool Tartans. Sale price 1s 6¼d, previously sold at 1s 9¼d per yard
54-in All-Wool Scotch Clan Tartans. Sale price, 3s 2d, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, previously sold at 3s 6d, 3s 11d, and 4s 11d per yard
63-in All-Wool Scotch Clan Tartans, Waterproof. Sale prices 3s 11d to 5s 11d per yard

Evening Dress Department.

A large Selection of Lace Robes, of the newest designs. Sale prices, 14s 6d to 4½ guineas
A Variety of New embroidered Muslin and Grenadine Robes
Fancy Grenadine Dresses, and Wool Spot Muslins, in great variety
A Large Stock of 30-in. and 54-in White Alpacas; also of White Wool Serges for evening wear

Wincey Department.

30-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 10½d per yard
30-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 1s 0½d per yard
34-in. Super Scotch Winceys. Sale price, 1s 4½d per yard
36-in. Best Heavy and Super Aberdeen Winceys. Sale prices, 1s 6½d per yard
30 in. Scotch Tweeds. Sale price, 1s 11½d per yard

Kid Glove Department.

Anticipating the scarcity of French Kid Gloves, and the consequent great advance in prices which has been occasioned by the war, we were fortunate in making Extensive Purchases at a time when Manufacturers were anxious to effect sales on account of the uncertainty which prevailed with reference to the termination of hostilities. Attention is invited to the circumstance that we have excluded from our purchases all lambskin gloves, which are altogether inferior in character to the French Kid, but which are frequently sold under the names of Austrian, Danish, Belgian, &c. We beg to submit our special quotations as under:—

500 Dozen Ladies' French Kid Gloves (of Superior Quality) Sale price, 1s 10½d per pair, worth 2s 9d per pair
500 Dozen Ladies' French Kid (including a large proportion of the best Paris Kid Gloves, now sold at 4s per pair). Sale price, all at 2s 4½d per pair
130 Dozen Gentlemen's French Kid Gloves (Coloured and Black). Sale price, 2s 4½d, worth 3s 6d
50 Dozen Gentlemen's (small sizes) Paris Kid Gloves, suitable for evening wear (Courvoisier's Manufacture). Sale price, 2s 4½d per pair
70 Dozen Children's Paris Kid Gloves (Courvoisier's Manufacture). Sale price, 1s 6½d per pair. These Goods are worth from 2s 5d to 3s per pair, according to size
100 Dozen Buckskin and Lined Leather Driving Gloves Sale price, 1s 10½d per pair. These Goods are worth from 3s to 5s per pair

Cloth Gloves.

95 Dozen Ladies' Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 1s 0½ per pair
100 Dozen Gentlemen's Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 1s 0½d per pair
83 Dozen Children's Cloth Gloves. Sale price, 10½d per pair
The whole of the above are of the very best manufacture, and are such goods as we should sell in our regular trade at from 1s 6d to 3s 6d per pair.

Silk Umbrella Department.

300 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas. Sale price 4s 11d each, worth 8s
These goods are a little defective, having been used as travellers' samples
400 Silk Umbrellas for both Ladies' and Gentlemen's use (perfect). Sale price 7s 11d each, worth 12s each
220 Ladies' Silk Umbrellas (of the best quality, and elegantly mounted with sterling silver). Sale price, 14s 6d each
The above are worth from 20s to 25s each

Shirt and Collar Department.

We have bought the Surplus Stock of a Londonderry manufacturer, which we submit as under:
1,200 White Shirts, linen fittings, sale price 3s 11d each, regular value, 5s to 8s
150 Embroidered and other Dress Shirts, all at 4s 11d each, usual price, 8s to 12s

Shirt and Collar Department.
Continued.

200 Dozen Gentlemen's Linen Collars, sale price 2s 9d per dozen, usual price 6s to 10s per dozen
The above will be sold in dozens only, as made up
A parcel of Linen Wristbands, at 4s 9d per dozen

Gentlemen's Scarf Department.

120 Dozen Gentlemen's Bond Street Scarfs, in Silk and Satin. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 4s
50 Dozen Windsor and Long Silk Scarfs. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 3s 6d
250 Dozen of the Sailor Knot Scarf, with broad ends. Sale price 1s 11½d each, usual price 2s 11d and 3s 6d
20 Dozen Boys' Sailor Knot Scarfs. Sale price 1s 6¼d, usual price 2s
The whole of these Goods have been very recently made and therefore are perfectly new in style, and in splendid condition

Hosiery Department.

Knitted Berlin Wool Goods

300 Infants' Knitted Jackets. Sale price 6¼d each, usual price 1s 9d
400 Larger Size Knitted Jackets. Sale price, 1s 6¼d each; worth 2s to 3s each
250 Knitted Wool Capes. Sale price, 1s 0½d each; worth 2s
600 Knitted Wool Capes, Vests, and Crossovers. Sale price, 1s 11½d each: usual price, 3s to 6s each.
300 Knitted Silk and Wool Marie Antoinettes; sale price, 1s 11½d each; have been sold at 2s and 3s each
600 Ladies' Knitted Opera Hoods; sale price, 1s 11½d each: usual price, 2s 6d to 5s each
100 Knitted Wool Opera Capes; all at 4s 11d each; usual price, 10s to 15s each
25 Dozen Gentlemen's Merino Half-Hose; sale price, 1s 0½d; usual price, 1s 6d
50 Dozen Gent's Fine Brown Cotton Half-Hose; sale price, 4½d per pair: usual price, 10½d.
80 Dozen Stouter Brown Half-Hose; sale price, 6½d per pair, worth 1s
100 Dozen Gentlemen's Merino Vests, Drawers, and Pants

Lot 1.—All at 2s 11d
Lot 2.—All at 3s 6d

These goods are very little more than Half Price
30 Dozen Ladies' Thin Merino Vests, sale price 1s 6½d each, worth 2s
50 Dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, sale price 1s 6½d per pair, regular price 1s 6d
50 Dozen Ladies' Merino Hose, sale price 1s 6½d per pair
20 Dozen, sale price 1s 11½d per pair, worth 2s 6d
20 Dozen, sale price 2s 6d per pair, worth 3s 6d
Railway and Carriage Rugs greatly reduced in price

JAMES LOWE, 15, 17, & 19, OLDHAM STREET.
(Near PICCADILLY), MANCHESTER.

ONE YEAR'S RENT SAVED BY FURNISHING YOUR HOUSE AT

GIBSON'S COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENTS,

78, OLDHAM STREET, and 90, 92, 94, 96, STRETFORD ROAD,

WHERE CAN BE SEEN THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN MANCHESTER.

A HOUSE COMPLETELY FURNISHED IN THREE DAYS.

Drawing Room Suites, consisting of Couch, Ladies' and Gents' Chairs, and Six Small Chairs in Rep, £8. 8s. TO 30 GUINEAS.

DINING ROOM SUITES, in Mahogany, and covered with British Morocco, complete, for TEN GUINEAS.

DINING ROOM SUITES IN BEST MOROCCO, from 19 GUINEAS.

DINING TABLES, with extra leaf, and fitted with screw, 39s. 6d. to 10 Guineas. BED ROOM SUITES, in various kinds of woods, from 8 Guineas to 40 Guineas.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS! CONSIDERABLY REDUCED!

Best Brussels, 3s. 4d., 3s. 11d., 4s. 6d. *Best Tapestry Brussels*, 2s. 4½d. *to* 2s. 11d. *Best Kidderminster*, 1s. 8d. *to* 2s. 9d.

IRON BEDSTEADS, Full Size, 11s. 9d. to £6. WOOL BEDS, BOLSTERS, and PILLOWS, 16s. 6d. to 50s.

FEATHER BEDS from 38s. to £6. 10s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

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R. H. GIBSON,

90 TO 96, STRETFORD ROAD; AND 78, OLDHAM STREET (ANCOATS STREET END).

PERSONS troubled with CORNS and WARTS should at once procure a bottle of ROBINSON'S PATENT CORN SOLVENT, which never fails to quickly remove them.—Sold in bottles at 7½d. and 13½d. each, by B. ROBINSON, chemist, Pendleton; EWSBURY, MOTTERSHEAD, & CO., Market Street; and most Chemists.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS.

THESE PILLS are a sure specific for HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, FLATULENCE, COMPLAINTS or AFFECTIONS of the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS, &c. They give immediate relief in cases of PERSISTENT COUGH, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, and other AFFECTIONS of the LUNGS. For GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c., they are invaluable; they have been in use for upwards of half a century, and thousands have testified to the benefits experienced by their use.

Sold by all Chemists and other Dealers in Patent Medicines, at 1s. 1½d., s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box.

THE ANNUAL BALL in aid of the Benevolent Fund connected with the Manchester and Salford Licensed Victuallers' Association, will take place at Belle Vue, on Wednesday, the 8th of February, 1871.—By order, GEO. CANDELET, Secretary.

Extracted from the choicest rose leaves, removes scurf, strengthens and imparts a gloss (without the use of pomades) to the hair, and prevents baldness, even restoring the growth in many cases which appear hopeless.—Sold by all chemists, in bottles, at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. each,—WILLIAM MATHER, 14, Bath Street, Newgate Street, London, E.C.; 19, Hanging Ditch, and 109, Chester Road, Manchester.

FINE FLAVOURED STRONG BEEF TEA at about 2½d. a pint. ASK FOR LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Meat, requiring Baron Liebig the Inventor's Signature on every jar, being the only guarrantee of genuineness.

Just published, price One Shilling,

HOME TRADE CUTTING; its Causes and Effects: a Review together with the whole of the Letters bearing upon the topic which appeared in the *Manchester Courier*.
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POTASS WATER.

CONTAINING

Fifteen Grains pure Bicarbonate of Potass in each Bottle,

As prescribed by the British Pharmacopœia.

Highly Recommended for Rheumatism, Gout, Acidity, Indigestion, &c.

SOLD BY MOST CHEMISTS OF STANDING.

Wholesale only by J. H. Cuff. late S. Thompstone
MANCHESTER.

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FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
FROM SIX GUINEAS,

On the greatly-improved Wheeler and Wilson principle.
Manufactured by Pollock, Schmidt, and Co.
The movement is soft, silent, and without vibration.
For Family use without a rival.

KENDAL, MILNE, & CO.,
DEANSGATE, & POLICE-STREET, SOLE AGENTS.

"THE LITTLE WANZER"

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE,
PRICE FOUR GUINEAS.

This Machine, on account of its simplicity and great range of work, has been adopted by the
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATION IN IRELAND for all the National Schools.

KENDAL, MILNE, & CO., SOLE AGENTS,
DEANSGATE, POLICE-ST., & ST. ANN'S-STREET

Hats, the Newest Styles and Best Value,
AT J. MURGATROYD'S,
198, DEANSGATE,
Opposite Jackson's Row.

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FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND GAS FITTERS,
Extensive Stock of Fenders, Fire Irons,
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings, Wholesale and Retail.

Gas Reduced to One Third its Present Cost by the Hydro-Carbon Process.

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SUN LIGHTS, HOT AIR AND HOT WATER APPARATUS.
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Two Doors from Oldham Street, Manchester.

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General Bedstead, Bedding, & Furnishing Ware-rooms,
11, KING-ST., and 12, POLICE-ST.,
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Best Purified Feather Beds, &c. Choice Designs in Brass and Iron Bedsteads.

BLANKETS,
Special Lot, 20 per cent below usual prices.
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS
(Made and marked free of cost).
White and Coloured Counterpanes,
Down Quilts.
TABLE LINENS AND COVERS IN ALL SIZES
Cornices, Curtains, and Draperies,
Specially designed to suit rooms.

THE GREAT
ANNUAL SALE
AT
BRITANNIA HOUSE,
RICHARD BATEMAN'S,
18 & 20, OLDHAM ST.,
AND
DALE ST., MANCHESTER,
WHICH IS NOW TAKING PLACE.

Public attention is respectfully directed to this important ANNUAL SALE, and to the advantages it offers.

We have much pleasure in announcing that we have recently opened a Department for Household Linen and General Drapery jointly with the Fancy Trade, and we especially desire to attract notice to this new feature in our business, as the Stock, in addition to all the standard makes, contains numerous

LOTS OF DOMESTIC DRAPERY AT REMARKABLE PRICES.

The Managers of our several Departments have been for some time past actively engaged in the endeavour to purchase for this SALE

FIRST-CLASS GOODS UNDER VALUE,

and owing to the continuance of the war and other causes they have been most successful.

We would here refer to the fact that the utmost efforts have ever been used to place before our patrons the

BEST PRODUCTS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE,

and that articles of an inferior quality never form part of the Stock at Britannia House.

Rich Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Bonnets, Hats, Trimmed Robes, Costumes, Fancy Dresses, Furs, Household Linens, and General Drapery, &c., &c.

THE
GREAT ANNUAL SALE
AT
RICHARD BATEMAN'S,
18 & 20, OLDHAM STREET,
AND
DALE STREET, MANCHESTER.

CORNELIUS SHIERS, 84, SHUDEHILL.
The Best and Cheapest Paper Hangings in Manchester. Paper Hangings and Decorations at Wholesale Prices.

THEATRE ROYAL, MANCHESTER.

EVERY EVENING, AT SEVEN O'CLOCK,

THE ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME,

HARLEQUIN

DICK WHITTINGTON

AND HIS TREASURE OF A CAT!

Written expressly for the Theatre Royal, Manchester, by J. STRACHAN, Author of "Sindbad the Sailor," &c., &c., &c.

Hugliolalstik ..... (A *black-art-ish* character, quite as bad as his name bespeaks him) ..... Mr. C. COOPER
Gambogia ..... (An *ochre-ish* individual, of limited proportions—known in certain circles as the *Yellow Dwarf*! But hush) ..... Mr. DAMPIER
Cupid ..... (The beau (arrows and quiver included) for the ladies, making many *hits* among the *misses*; afterwards changed into a "*love* of a cat.") ..... Miss A. SAEGERT
Eglantina ..... (Queen of the particular tribe of Fairies enlisted in Whittington's cause) ..... Miss F. BENNETT
Dick Whittington ..... (A rising youth, of whom description is unnecessary) ..... Miss E. D'ESTE
Bobby Neverswet ..... (Dick's fellow apprentice—an unformidable rival) ..... Mr. H. TAYLOR
Alderman Fitzwarrenne ..... (A *more* than *common counsellor*; merchant of the City of London, and master of Dick and Bobby) ..... Mr. R. ATKINSON
Alice ..... (His only daughter, "an uncommon nice young girl," young Dick's darling) ..... Miss ZERMAN
Dame Griddlechop ..... (Housekeeper to the alderman, and aunt to Bobby) ..... Mr. GOODING
Jem Sacktill. Bill Keepitup, Tom Goitboys ..... (Roystering apprentices, Bobby's companions)
Alec Skyeblew ..... (An early milkman) ..... Mr. NEWLAND
Captain Jack Bower ..... (A true blue and elegant skipper) ..... Miss EVAH HAMILTON
Tackling, Ropesend, Masthead, Binnacle, Windlass ..... (Members of Captain Bower's shipping company unlimited.)
The Cat ..... (A *puss*-itive gain to Dick Whittington) ..... YOUNG AMERICA
Rodentia ..... (King of the rats) ..... M. VAN DE VELDE
Veri Hi Kokilaurum ..... (Emperor of Morocco, troubled with rats) ..... Mr F. BARSBY
The Empress Salee Komup ..... (The Imperial Consort also very much troubled) ..... Mrs. BICKERSTAFFE
Princess Brighteyes ..... (Their only cheeild, sought by the ungallant Dwarf, and found by the gallant Captain) ..... Miss JENNY TAYLOR
Baboo Ketchup Plunderten ..... (Chief cook and bottle-washer to H.I.M.) ..... Mr. A. BRUCE
Orfilbique, Skwintise, Larkyun, Brudaboans ..... (Slightly attached to the Court of Morocco.)
Beauteous Amazons ..... (With lovely but unpronounceable names) ..... By a Numerous CORPS de BALLET
The Yellow Guards ..... (Equally beauteous, and equally fortunate as to their incognomens) ..... By Another Equally Numerous CORPS de BALLET
The Dog ..... (A native of *Bark*-shire, but settled in *double'un*) ..... Masters WAGTAIL and BARKER
Zoological Curiosities, Familiars, Unfamiliars, Cupids, Members of Incorporated Guilds and other questionable Benefit Clubs, Imperial Troops, Interested Crowds, &c.

The PANTOMIME written by Mr. JOHN STRACHAN. The SCENERY designed by Mr. F. CHESTER. The MUSIC composed and arranged by Mr. AUDIBERT.
The WATTEAU SCENE by Mr. FINLAY. The SCENERY by Messrs. C. BREW, C. SMITHERS, MUIR, FINLAY, W. TELBIN, and W. TELBIN, Junior.
The TRANSFORMATION SCENES by Mr. CHARLES BREW and Mr. SMITHERS. The MACHINERY by Mr. H. BRECKELL, Mr. SUTHERLAND, and Assistants.
The PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS by Mr. J. BRUNTON, Mr. D. NEWLAND, Mr. J. GILLISON, &c.
The DANCES arranged by Mons. DESPLACES, of the Royal Italian Opera, and Mr. W. WAITE. The COSTUMES by Mrs. JAMES, of the Royal Italian Opera, Messrs. AUGUSTE and Cie., London and Paris, and Mrs. NORMAN. STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. BURKINSHAW.

SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.

THE WIZARD'S EYRIE.

(C. SMITHERS.)

(Somewhere near Van Demon's Land)—The Enchanter and the *diminutive yellow-boy*, a *little sufferin'*—Hugliolalstik's prescription—The Secret Treaty—Cupid, king of hearts, a *trump card*.

FAIRY GARDEN, A LA WATTEAU.

(FINLAY.)

The fairies' assembly-rooms and nightly quadrille party—Cupid *linked* with the *catty-nation*, being changed to a pretty pussy, who departs to share Whittington's fortune.

GRAND WATTEAU BALLET:

Mr. W. WAITE, Miss FANNY BROWN, &c., &c.

MILESTONE LANE, HOLLOWAY.

(C. BREW.)

The runaway Apprentice, and his Midsummer Night's Dream.

THE ALDERMAN'S SHOP IN EASTCHEAP.

(C. BREW.)

"Early in the morning"—The dame opens out on Dick, and the boys open out the shop—P-r-r-retty Alice and p-r-r-retty Dick—Counter attractions—The "tableau of industry," over the left—The triumph of force over the right—The apprentices bound to the sea.

CLOUDLAND.

Hugliolalstik raising the wind—The elements! The storm
The wreck!!!

THE RAFT.

(W. TELBIN, Jun.)

Safety of Dick, Captain Bower, and the Cat.

COURT OF THE EMPEROR'S PALACE, MOROCCO.

(W. TELBIN, Jun.)

The "Adventures of Whittington and his Cat," half-bound in Morocco—Gambogia's suit not of a good standing colour—It won't wash—Muster of the Amazons—The Yellow Guard *mustered*—Grand *assault*, and general *peppering*.

THE ENCHANTER'S CASTLE.

(W. TELBIN, SEN.)

The Dwarf a *double Glo'ster*, yet not quite the *cheese*—The compact broken—The Emperor's *authority* powerless against Hugliolalstik's *ruin*.

ALHAMBRA INTERIOR IN THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

(W. MUIR.)

The happy return, and general distribution of rewards. The Cat and the Rat King!

LONDON STREET IN YE OLDEN TIME.

(C. BREW.)

YE LORD MAYOR'S SHOWE.

Trumpeters, Heralds, City Marshal, Civic Guard, Banners of the Trades' Companies, Morrice Dancers, Trades' Emblems, Knights in Armour, Gog and Magog, Pageant of the Four Seasons, Pageant of Britannia and the Four Quarters of the Globe, Lord Mayor's Coach, City Dignitaries, Henchmen, Footmen, &c., &c., &c.

EASTCHEAP AGAIN.

(C. BREW.)

The Yellow Dwarf changed to a Bobby—Bobby changed to a nobby swell—The Alderman changed for the worse—Dick and Alice unchanged—Attempted exchanges defeated—All changed by the Fairy Queen.

GARDENS OF THE HESPERIDES.

Fruits and Flowers.—C. BREW.

THE DRESSING OF THE TABLES FOR

THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.

(C. SMITHERS.)

TRANSFORMATION.

Harlequin—Mr. W. WAITE. Columbine—Miss FANNY BROWN. Pantaloon—Mr. W. PARKER. Sprite—M. VAN DE VELDE. Clown—Mr. NICOLO DIGLIN.

NEW THAMES EMBANKMENT & HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

(W. TELBIN, Sen.)

Sewing machines—Clown takes an elevated view of things in general.

MUSIC SHOP AND NATIONAL SCHOOL.—(W. MUIR.)

Education for the million—A real German Defeat.

DECK OF THE "VICTORIA" MAN-ON-WAR. BRITANNIA RULES THE WAVES.

MORNING PERFORMANCES commencing at HALF-PAST ONE o'clock on Saturday, January 28th, Tuesday 31st, and Saturday, February 4th.

J. C. EDWARDS, TOBACCONIST, &C., Manufacturer of the Piccadilly Smoking Mixture. Importer of Foreign Cigars, Meerschaum and Briar Root Pipes. 107, PICCADILLY.